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POLAND REPORTEDLY CUT PARTICIPATION IN WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS

DW021523 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 29 Sep 80 p 14

[Text] Obviously owing to the strikes in Poland the Polish Armed Forces participated in the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80" fall exercises of the Warsaw Pact in the GDR with only a reduced troop contingent. Thus Polish warships participated in a landing maneuver on the Baltic Sea coast on 10 September, but when the landing hatches opened only Soviet and East German marines stormed out of their boats--the Polish transporters did not have any troops aboard.

OPENING OF CEMA SESSION ON NUCLEAR COOPERATION NOTED

LD011452 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Oct (PAP)--The 3rd session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Coordination of Cooperation of the CMEA Countries and Yugoslavia has opened in Warsaw.

The session is devoted to the implementation of the agreement on multilateral international specialization, coproduction and mutual deliveries of equipment for nuclear power plants in the years (?1980-90) signed on June 28, 1979. Taking part are delegations of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia as well as representatives of the CMEA Secretariat and the international Interatomenergo economic organization.

The commission will evaluate progress in the distribution and coordination of production in the CMEA countries of nuclear p[illegible]r equipment blueprints, based on Soviet Technology.

CEMA RADIO ENGINEERING MEETING CLOSES

LD031050 Budapest MTI in English 0623 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 2 Oct (MTI)--The 39th session of the CMEA Radio Engineering and Electronic Industries Standing Commission ended on Thursday at West Hungarian Balatonszeplak with the signing of international production specialization and cooperation agreements. The session was attended by delegations from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, Poland, Hungary, Romania, the GDR and the Soviet Union. The delegation from Yugoslavia was also present.

The radio engineering and electronic industries standing commission approved proposals for the international production specialization of semiconductor means and integrated circuits, furthermore of television studio equipments, in connection with the joint development of radio engineering and electronics. Discussions were held on the development and specialized production of special technological installations and radio navigational means.

The delegations of the member states accepted the working plan for 1981-82 of the standing commission, as well as the technical-scientific cooperation plan of the radio engineering and electronic industries branch for the next five years.

CSSR'S HOFFMANN VIEWS WORK OF WFTU SESSION IN MOSCOW

LD042120 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1720 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The session of the General Council of the WFTU in Moscow continued with a discussion today.

Our permament Moscow correspondent, Vladimir Smihula, asked Karel Hoffmann, head of our delegation, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions for an interview:

[Begin Hoffmann recording] Every session of the General Council is important because, as the highest body of the WFTU, between the two congresses it annually reviews the activities during the past period and during the past year. It then lays down the tasks for the next period.

But the present Moscow session of the General Council is especially significant for several reasons:

First, because this time the discussion on the necessity and possibility of improving the activities of the WFTU is far more urgent and absolute at any time in the past, as is the discussion on the need to increase its influence, especially in dealing with questions concerning working people throughout the world.

Second, because it was decided to convene the 10th World Trade Union Congress, which is to be held in Cuba, this session is necessary for the preparations of this important congress.

Third, because the meeting coincides with the 35th anniversary of the WFTU, the festive session has demonstrated the immense path along which it has advanced, and the significant role the WFTU is playing.

Another reason is that this time there is a far greater participation than at any time in the past of non-affiliated organizations. This in itself demonstrates both the vision and the great efforts of the WFTU towards unifying the international trade union movement, and towards concerted action in solving the fundamental problems of the working people. The final reason why this session is so significant is because it is taking place in Moscow, that is to say, in the capital of a country which has done so much for working people throughout the world. It is a country which has made a great contribution to the development of the international trade union movement as well as to the reinforcement and promotion of the activities of the WFTU.

Even though the session of the General Council is not over yet I think I can say that it was successful. It demonstrates the significance of such a session, the role of the WFTU and that its outcome will certainly have a favorable impact on the future activities not only of the WFTU but of the entire international trade union movement. [end recording]

LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU031525 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Oct 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Le Duan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president; Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; and Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV:

Dear comrades, on the first anniversary of signing the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV we send you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the National Assembly Standing Committee, the Government of the SRV and the fraternal Vietnamese people most sincere greetings and wishes on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the entire Bulgarian people and on our personal behalf.

The treaty on friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SRV marked a new qualitative stage in developing the traditional and fraternal relations between our countries and peoples, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The treaty reincarnates the will and determination of the Bulgarian and Vietnamese peoples to struggle together to implement the legacies of Georgi Dimitrov and Ho Chi Minh.

In the present and very responsible stage of mankind's life when imperialism, hegemonism and reactionism are threatening world peace and uniting their actions against the freedom and independence of the peoples, this historic document is serving to strengthen the fraternal friendship and unity of action of our states, socialist community countries and all peace-loving forces throughout the world.

We are deeply convinced that the Bulgarian-Vietnamese solidarity and fraternal friendship, tested by time and drawing inspiration from the treaty on friendship and cooperation will develop further. The People's Republic of Bulgaria firmly supports the SRV and will continue to render assistance to it for constructing the material-technical basis of socialism, defending its national independence and territorial integrity and foiling the sinister plans of imperialism and hegemonism.

We wish you, dear comrades, new and even greater successes in your constructive work for the restoration and prosperity of your ancient country and in constructing a powerful and prospering Socialist Vietnam.

Long live the indestructible Bulgarian-Vietnamese friendship!

GREEK CP SECRETARY FLORAKIS PAYS BRIEF VISIT

AU032010 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Enroute from Prague to Athens, Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, has paid a brief visit to Bulgaria. He met and had friendly talks with Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE OFFICIAL HOLDS TALKS

AU031733 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Consultations between the Bulgarian and British foreign ministries have been held in Sofia. Topical issues of the international situation, detente, the Madrid meeting and the state and prospects for developing bilateral relations were discussed.

The Bulgarian delegation was led by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister, and the British Foreign Office delegation by Peter Blaker, British state minister.

Peter Blaker has been received by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs; Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture; and Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The development of Bulgarian-British relations and improving the level of political contacts between the two countries were discussed.

MINISTER KHRISTOV MEETS AFGHAN, YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS

AU032010 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Plovdiv, 3 Oct (BTA)--Today Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Trade Khristo Khristov met Afghanistan's minister of trade Mohammad Khan Jalalar who is here on a visit. The mutual desire for increasing and diversifying the trade was expressed. Also specific branches and productions in which the two countries can cooperate were outlined.

The guest thanked for the assistance Bulgaria was extending to the Afghan revolution.

Minister Khristo Khristov also met today the chairman of the Economic Chamber of the SR of Serbia Milojko Veljovic.

They discussed the prospects of economic cooperation between Bulgaria and the SR of Serbia. Bilateral trade and the possibilities for using new progressive forms of economic ties--industrial cooperation, joint entry in third countries' markets, joint ventures, etc, were reviewed.

HUNGARIAN MILITARY ATTACHE GIVES ARMY DAY RECEPTION

AU031403 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Text] On the occasion of the holiday of the Hungarian People's Army Col Vince Boros, military, and air force attache of the Hungarian People's Republic in Bulgaria, gave a cocktail reception at the Hungarian Embassy in Sofia last night.

The reception was attended by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military-Administrative Department; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army and first deputy minister of national defense; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the People's Army's Main Political Administration; as well as Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia city party committee, generals, officers of the Bulgarian Army, veterans who had participated in Hungary's liberation from Hitler fascism. Military air force and naval attaches accredited to diplomatic missions in Sofia were also among those present.

BCP OFFICIAL DOYNOV LEAVES FOR ETHIOPIA

AU031958 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Sofia, 3 Oct (BTA)--Member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and secretary of the CC of the BCP Ognyan Doynov left for socialist Ethiopia at the invitation of the leadership of the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

INTERNATIONAL WRITERS MEETING OPENS IN SOFIA

AU291407 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 29 Sep 80

[Station reporter Gita Minkova report on international writers meeting in Sofia]

[Excerpts] Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union, opened the [international writers] conference with the following statement: In this hall today colleagues have come together, colleagues who are at the same time promoters of a work that will remain in the memory of peoples as a good deed. The honorary chairman of the meeting Miguel Ortero Silva, Venezuelan writer and Lenin Prize winner called the struggle for peace one of the loftiest tasks of writers.

Writers from various countries are taking the floor. The first plenary session has opened.

Zhivkov Greetings

AU022206 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Greeting message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the Third International Writers Meeting, read by Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, at the opening of the meeting on 29 September 1980 in Sofia]

[Text] Esteemed Ladies and Gentlemen,

Esteemed comrades,

I am glad of having the honor to welcome you most sincerely on behalf of the State Council, on behalf of the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf.

I am convinced that none of you would object if the subject of the Third International Writers Meeting in Sofia would have been to discuss questions connected with the writers creative art. However, times are such that you are holding your third meeting under the noble motto: "Peace--the Hope of Our Planet."

Unfortunately, this meeting of yours proceeds under most alarming circumstances, in an atmosphere in which the sinister spirit of nuclear disaster has already penetrated the policy and actions of the enemies of peace and security throughout the world. During the period of the Helsinki victory of peace-loving forces, the peoples--despite tremendous relief--were aware of the fact that the warmongers had not resigned themselves to their defeat. It was not coincidence that even then peace-loving countries, peoples and governments voiced the demand, and subsequently repeated the demand with even more insistence, that political detente should be complemented by detente in the military sector. Recently, and these last years in particular, it became obvious that the world was insisting upon halting rearmament and upon disarmament, while the enemies of peace were preparing an escalation of rearmament, an exacerbation of international tension and were promoting the preemptive nuclear strike, as well as the so-called limited nuclear war into an official military-political strategy.

I do not know why, but whenever we talk to people engaged in cultural affairs the question of peace and war is usually linked to the destiny of culture. The fate of culture, this most valuable result of human civilization deeply concerns us all. Nevertheless, I think that we could underestimate you as interlocutors and as human beings if we would restrict the issue of peace and war to the threat against mankind's cultural values.

Is the culture of mankind really threatened?

Yes, it is indeed threatened.

However, the threat today is menacing mankind itself, the danger of threatening the very existence of our planet, which for millions of years evolved in the deserts of space, as a blind, deaf, and mute dead object, before it would develop into a beautiful cradle of mankind and human civilization. People say that there are innumerable inhabited planets in space. I do not know, perhaps it is true. Nevertheless our earth, which may be one of innumerable planets, is the only possible one for us, the only one on which we can live, and even authors of science-fiction novels usually bring their heroes back to earth in the long run, at the end of such novels.

As you know, the World People's Peace Parliament recently ended in Sofia, most of you even participated in the work and in the resolutions of that forum. The general conclusion of that meeting was that nowadays mankind is exposed to unprecedented thermonuclear disaster. The common will prevails that all political and state leaders, all movements, religious and cultural sectors, and all people who are opposed to war should be totally involved, that all mankind should arise against the warmongers.

It is not my intention to flatter you. You, the writers, are not capable of taming the forces of war by your efforts alone. Neither are we, the politicians who are at the head of such powerful organizations as nations capable of doing it by ourselves. The cause of peace, at this fateful hour in particular, can be rescued only with the joint efforts of hundreds of millions of people. In this regard you writers have no peers in your capacities and your opportunities to exert influence upon the minds and hearts of mankind.

I am convinced that the Third International Writers Meeting in Sofia will give powerful voice to your appeal in defense of peace and that that appeal will find wide response throughout the world.

I wish you with all my heart fruitful meetings and talks, as well as a pleasant stay in our country. I wish you great new successes in your creative work.

Signed: Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 29 September 1980, Sofia

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY MIKHAYLOV GIVEN AWARD

AU051852 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria has issued a decree awarding Comrade Stoyan Mikhaylov the Georgi Dimitrov Order for his active participation in socialist construction and in connection with his 50th birthday.

The decree was signed by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Nikola Manolov, State Council secretary.

CORRECTION TO YUGOSLAVIA'S VLASKALIC BURGAS OKRUG VISIT

In the item entitled "Reportage on Yugoslavia's Vlaskalic Visit" and subtitled "Burgas Okrug Visit," published in the 2 October Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page C 2, in line eight of first paragraph the word "Beach" was inadvertently dropped. The last sentence should read: "Comrade Tihomir Vlaskalic visited the Neftokhim economic enterprise, the Sunny Beach summer resort and the old town of Nesebur."

DAMAGING EFFECTS OF 3 OCT POLISH STRIKES REPORTED

LD032258 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] A number of production enterprises and public transport organizations took part in individual strikes in some parts of Poland today at the initiative of the so-called new Solidarity trade unions of Gdansk. Strikes took place in particular in enterprises in Gdansk, Elblag, Plock, Katowice, Walbrzych and Wroclaw.

According to PAP, it is difficult to estimate the ultimate losses caused by the work interruptions. But there is no doubt in the current, exceptionally complicated economic situation in the country that every, even the smallest, interruption of the working rythym increases the difficulties. But what is worse are the consequences of these strikes for society. Polish television in a broadcast this evening stated that today's strike harmed the entire Polish economy, weakened its production capacities and, thus, postponed the implementation of social and wage demands.

COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES ATTITUDE OF POLISH TRADE UNIONISTS

LD031128 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Radek Vanke commentary]

[Text] How long does a month last? Everyone reviewing the situation in Poland must be putting himself this question. Approximately 1 month ago representatives of the Polish Government and the striking workers signed agreements in solving the social conflict afflicting Poland. The Polish Government conceded the workers' demands and pledged itself to fulfill most of them. The other side promised to help develop the country's economy. The month which has passed since the signing of the agreements has proved that the Polish Government is fulfilling its promises. Incomes have been increased; the total annual wages bill is due to increase by 120 billion zlotys, and further wage increases have been prepared.

Understandably, however, not everything can be realized overnight, for it's not a question of, to put it very simply, printing a sufficient quantity of new banknotes. The increase in wages and salaries must be covered by an increase in supplies of goods to the market and this presupposes an increase in the efficiency of the Polish economy. This is very simple logic and it could appear that it must be understood by everyone who assumes the right of interfering with the life of Polish society. To be specific, it should be understood especially by representatives of the so-called new trade unions who are accusing the Polish leadership of not fulfilling the areements signed. On Tuesday Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party and deputy premier, commented on this charge on Polish television. He rejected it and referred to the very complicated situation in the Polish economy. The protracted strikes caused very heavy losses and even now everything is not in order, for, as Kazimierz Barcikowski said, the Polish industry is running at only 80 to 85 percent of its capacity and an increase in output is hampered especially by bad labor discipline. It is up to the trade unions to influence the workers in this respect.

One month ago representatives of the so-called new trade unions pledged to do just that and they pledged to build socialism in Poland. So what about the new Solidarity trade unions' defense and protection of such antisocialism as Jacek Kuron and Marja Wronska? These people declared overtly that their aim is to overthrow popular power in Poland.

As it can be seen there are many questions on the theme who is fulfilling the agreements and who is not fulfilling them. The answer to these questions shows clearly that the very representatives of the so-called new trade unions, if anyone, can be accused of violating those agreements. This contention is supported by the fact that despite all efforts on the part of the Polish Government to reach an agreement, a so-called 1-hour warning strike is to be staged on Friday in support of the demands for speedier increases in wages and salaries. This is a demagogical move and Polish official representatives learned about it only from Western mass media reports, and already this fact is contrary to the spirit of the agreements. It shows that some self-styled leaders of the Polish workers are toying with the idea of exerting overt pressure on the Government of Poland. Such an attitude is incompatible with the agreements signed on the Baltic coast 1 month ago.

CHNOUPEK CONTINUES TO MEET COUNTERPARTS IN NEW YORK

Syrian, Greek, Zambian Ministers

LD031652 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek has had a meeting with his Syrian counterpart, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, at the United Nations. They exchanged views on a number of questions pertaining to the promotion of relations between the two countries and to international policy in connection with the 35th UN General Assembly session and with special reference to the complicated situation in the Near East.

Bohuslav Chnoupek has also had talks with Greek Foreign Minister Konstandinos Mitsotakis, and with Zambian Foreign Minister Wilson Chakulya. They discussed bilateral relations between their countries and international questions related to the UN General Assembly agenda.

Indian, Algerian, Turkish Counterparts

LD040426 Prague CTK in English 1911 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] New York, 3 Oct (CTK)--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and his Indian counterpart Narasimha Rao met here Friday in the framework of the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

In a friendly talk they exchanged opinions on some aspects of the Czechoslovak-Indian relations, and reviewed international topics which are on the agenda of the General Assembly.

Bohuslav Chnoupek met also with Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Sedik Ben Yahia to discuss bilateral relations and exchange opinions on the key questions of the U.N. General Assembly agenda.

Minister Chnoupek conferred in the U.N. also with his Turkish counterpart Ilter Turkeman about bilateral relations and the international political situation.

PRC AMBASSADOR GIVES PARTY ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU022147 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Oct 80 p 2

[CTK report in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] Li Tingquan, PRC ambassador to the CSSR, gave a cocktail party this Tuesday in Prague on the occasion of his country's National Day.

It was attended by Andrej Barcak, CSSR minister of foreign trade; Stanisla Svoboda, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other representatives of the CSSR's political and public life. The members of the Prague diplomatic corps were also present.

CUBAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HOLDS TALKS IN PRAGUE

FL031734 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] In Prague, Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas today held talks with his Czechoslovak counterpart Andrej Barcak. The two ministers discussed matters dealing with the present Cuban-Czechoslovak bilateral economic cooperation and the plans for the next 1981-1985 5-year period. The two sides reported that cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Cuba is having very good results.

BULGARIAN OKRUG PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BRATISLAVA

LD052340 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2100 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] A three-member delegation of the okrug committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party in Ruse, twinned with Bratislava, arrived in the Slovak capital by air tonight. The delegation is headed by the committee's first secretary, Petur Petrov.

The guests were welcomed by Gejza Slapka, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and leading secretary of the party city committee, and Ladislav Martinak, mayor of the capital.

The Bulgarian guests laid flowers at the Slavin Cemetery and at the memorial of the Slovak National Rising. In the course of their visit, the members of the delegation will exchange experiences in the sphere of party work and view important industrial enterprises and united agricultural cooperatives.

GREEK CP SECRETARY GENERAL SEEN OFF BY BILAK

LD031558 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Kharilaos Florakis, secretary general of the Greek Communist Party Central Committee, who was in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit, left Prague today. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. A joint communique was signed at the end of the visit by Kharilaos Florakis.

INDRA REVIEWS RESULTS OF DENMARK, NORWAY VISITS

LD040416 Prague CTK in English 2027 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Olso, 3 Oct (CTK)--Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra has described the visit by a Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation to Denmark and Norway as a useful contribution to the continuation of the dialogue between countries with a different social system.

In an interview granted to CETEKA at the end of his visit to the two countries on Friday, Alois Indra said that these contacts are important in particular at present when the international situation became complicated. During the talks with Danish and Norwegian parliamentary officials we, naturally, did not have identical views on everything but we hold close views on many international problems and we agreed mainly in such vitally important issues of the present world, like the preserving of peace and the continuation of the policy of detente and disarmament.

Both sides expressed their hope for the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the Final Act signatories to bring constructive stimuli in this respect, Alois Indra said.

Both sides also pointed to the danger of "local" conflicts and to the necessity of eliminating the existing hotbeds of tension in the world, he added.

Asked about the prospects of further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and the two Scandinavian countries, Alois Indra said that both sides favour the intensification of relations in all spheres.

Great attention was paid to economic relations and both sides also agreed on continuing contacts in the parliamentary sphere and on seeking possibilities for concerted action within the framework of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Alois Indra said that Czechoslovakia's relations with both countries are characterized by respect for the interests of each country, and appreciated the hospitality accorded to the Czechoslovak delegation. The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation led by Alois Indra returned to Prague Friday night.

INDRA RECEIVES VISITING BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD040252 Prague CTK in English 2045 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 3 Oct (CTK)--Alois Indra, Presidium member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received here Friday Emil Cuvelier and Gustav Boykens, representatives of the Czechoslovak-Belgian section of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

Alois Indra expressed the hope that the visit of Belgian deputies to Czechoslovakia will contribute to further development of friendly relations between the two countries and their parliaments. Senator Emil Cuvelier stressed the mutual advantageousness of Belgian-Czechoslovak cooperation, which is an important factor of the strengthening of peace and security in Europe.

STROUGAL RECEIVES PRESIDENT OF JAPANESE COMPANY

LD032338 Prague CTK in English 2024 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Prague, 3 Oct (CTK)--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here Friday President of the Japanese company Itoh, Seiki Tozaki, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia. They expressed satisfaction over the successfully developing relations between Czechoslovakia and Japan. New possibilities for further development of all-round cooperation exist particularly in the sphere of economy and on third markets. In this connection, the two representatives discussed some new ideas concerning intensification of economic and scientific-technological contacts between Czechoslovak and Japanese enterprises and institutions.

Also present at the reception were Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak and Japanese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Ichiro Yoshioka.

DEFENSE MINISTER PRESENTS AWARDS ON ARMY DAY

LD031734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Martin Dzur, minister of national defense, presented high state awards to two military units, generals and officers of the Czechoslovak People's Army in Prague today to mark the 36th anniversary of the Carpathian Dukla operation and Czechoslovak People's Army Day.

The president of the republic conferred the awards on them for long years of devoted and exemplary work in the defense of the country. Among those presented awards were people who had contributed greatly to the successful performance of members of the army at this year's Spartakiad. In addition, four individuals and three ensembles of the cultural and artistic front received the annual Vit Nejedly Prize for work which is a significant component of the training of our soldiers and an invaluable contribution to the popularization of the army and civil defence training in our society.

PRESS REVIEWS POOR POTATO HARVEST PROSPECTS

AU022056 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 1 Oct 80 p 3

[L. Nedelceva article in the column "Commentary": "Exacting Requirements"]

[Excerpts] This year we have been gravely--and justly--concerned about many agricultural staples. Adverse conditions in autumn 1979 and spring 1980 left palpable traces on their development. The weather that followed, along with well-considered steps taken by agricultural specialists, resulted in a certain turnaround--except in the East Slovak Region. In the end we were very pleased with an extraordinarily good harvest of cereals, and the state of corn and some types of vegetables and fruits have considerably improved. At present we follow with interest the sugar beet crops and justly hope that we will register more gratifying results than could be hoped for on the basis of the estimates of the end of August.

Deplorably, our "second bread"--potatoes--does not belong to this category. In spring a certain lag came about: We fell short of the potato showing plan by about 4,000 hectares. Approximately the same acreage has been lost in East Slovakia, where crops were heavily damaged by water. These data indicate certain problems with ensuring enough potatoes for the winter. And let us add that in many places only a few tubers had been sown [per hectare] and that the potatoes have been hit by potato-tuber soft-rot or by mildew.

The extraordinarily adverse weather in East and, in some places, in Central Slovakia--the regions which are the largest growers of late potatoes--has thus taken its toll primarily from this crop. But, to be frank, we also have to pay dearly for some problems concerning good-quality potato seedlings, problems that have not been resolved--or have been resolved only half-heartedly--for several years. That is why during preparation for the potatoe harvest the need was stressed to select the necessary quantity of seedlings from the best potatoes--more than 160,000 tons--and store them responsibly. The very next thing that was emphasized was supply, so that the consumer should not feel the shortage on the market to any great extent.

There is yet another aspect that must be heeded. We are entering the month of October. We can expect at any moment the coming of palpably colder weather, even frost, which could pose a threat even to that part of the harvest which is in good condition. Even when we take into account the delay in vegetation, we can still not be satisfied with the progress of the harvest. So far Slovak farmers have completed potato gathering on only 25 percent of the area under cultivation. In view of the inevitable span of time between harvest and procurement, it is no surprise that only 30,000 tons have reached consumers, which is about one-sixth of the envisaged overall amount to be procured. And that is not enough.

[Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 1 October devotes its editorial on page 1 to the problems connected with this year's potato harvest. The editorial notes that because " considerable part of the crops were affected by mildew" during the summer, this year's potato harvest will "far from correspond to what we expected of this crop." According to preliminary estimates, RUDE PRAVO adds, it will "fall about 20 percent short of the plan."]

SINDERMANN RECEIVES MOZAMBIQUE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU031641 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Exchange of Ideas With Parliamentarians in Berlin: Horst Sindermann Receives Guests From the Mozambique People's Republic"]

[Text] Berlin--Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, on Tuesday received the delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Mozambique under the leadership of Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly. The Mozambique delegation is currently visiting the GDR for friendly talks. During the exchange of ideas, conducted with great cordiality, Horst Sindermann and Marcelino dos Santos valued the close relations between the two countries which have deepened even further after the most recent state visit by President Samora Machel to the GDR.

Marcelino dos Santos expressed his pleasure with the great successes of the GDR in fashioning the developed socialist society, which the delegation members had been able to see for themselves in the past few days. At the same time, the Mozambique delegation leader valued the achievements of the GDR working people as a great help for all those forces in the world that are struggling for their national independence, and are uniting their efforts in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Horst Sindermann endorsed even closer collaboration between the supreme peoples representatives of the two friendly countries. He pointed out the more than 30 years experience of the People's Chamber in developing the organs of the people's power into bodies that operate in the Leninist spirit and that have proven their worth in the GDR in a multifaceted manner. Under the leadership of the workers class, the activity of the deputies of all classes and strata is distinguished by a close affinity with the people.

Hans Rietz, member of the Presidium of the People's Chamber, also attended the friendly meeting at the People's Chamber house.

In the evening Horst Sindermann gave a dinner in honor of the Mozambique parliamentary delegation.

On the same day the delegation inspected the GDR state border to West Berlin. The guests were greeted at the Brandenburg Gate by Col Manfred Hummel, deputy city commander of the GDR capital of Berlin. He briefed the African politicians about the responsible service of the border soldiers in the safe protection of socialism. Marcelino dos Santos paid high tribute to the performance of the soldiers, NCO's and officers in an entry in the city commander's book.

ADOLESCENT RELEASED TO FRG AUTHORITIES

AU031147 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 30 September 13-year-old Amrei Bullerdiek of Halstenbek (FRG) was returned to the appropriate FRG authorities. The girl had been apprehended without identification papers on the D339 transit train at the Stakken, GDR border crossing point on 26 September 1980.

SINDERMANN, HOFFMANN PRESENT AWARDS FOR NATIONAL DAY

LD031703 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1322 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN)--On the occasion of the GDR's national day (7 October) meritorious individuals, collectives and enterprises were presented today with high state awards. They were conferred on them at the suggestion of the Council of Ministers by the GDR State Council.

The presentation of the Patriotic Order of Merit and the order "Star of International Friendship" was made by Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the State Council and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

On the same day meritorious members of the GDR National People's Army, border troops and civil defense officials were presented with awards and promoted in the GDR Defense Ministry. Army General Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, presented awards on behalf of the chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker.

Berlin Guards Regiment Honors

LD050409 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] To mark GDR national day, Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann today bestowed the name 'Friedrich Engles' on the Berlin guards regiment of the National People's Army (NVA). At a ceremonial parade the city commander of the GDR capital, Maj Gen Karl-Heinz Drews, said that the name of the first military theoretician of the working class demonstrates the loyalty of the NVA to the Marxist-Leninist world view and to the SED as the leading force of the working class and the entire people. In the spirit of Friedrich Engels, the members of the regiment are striving for the highest achievements in political and military training in honor of the 10th party congress.

The military ceremony was also attended by a delegation of the SED Berlin area executive, led by the first secretary, Konrad Naumann, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, and other public figures.

STOPH PRESENTS AWARDS TO LEADING PRODUCERS

LD031846 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1433 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN)--Tribute was paid to outstanding initiatives for the qualitative and quantitative overfulfillment of plan targets in honor of the 10th SED Congress today by the presentation of the honorific title of "Enterprise of Socialist Labor." This already traditional award for exemplary collectives was presented on the eve of the GDR national day by SED Politburo member and Premier Willi Stoph. Among the 15 enterprises so honored are the August Berel coal carbonization coking plant in Zwickau, the Wilhelm Pieck man-made fibre combine, Schwarza, as well as a branch of Carl Zeiss Jena.

MITTAG COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC GAINS, IMPROVED CONDITIONS

LD031710 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Berlin, 3 Oct (ADN)--Present performances in GDR enterprises and combines in industry, construction and transport show that the efficiency and quality of economic development are being substantially accelerated in preparation for the 10th SED Congress in April 1981. This was stated by Guenter Mittag, SED Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, who chaired a discussion on the 1980 economic plan today in his capacity as chairman of the People's Chamber Committee for Industry, Construction and Transport.

Mittag reported that outstanding results for the strengthening of the GDR had been achieved in the socialist competition led by the trade unions. The planned goals had been further extended and the working and living conditions further improved.

Mittag paid tribute to the initiatives of the FDJ [Free German Youth], especially its successful work on youth projects and in the spheres of science and technology.

HAGER ATTENDS BERLIN THEATER PRODUCTION

LD040400 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The festival "Art of the Theatre in Socialist Countries" began on Friday in the Berlin theatre with the festive premiers of the play "Blue Horse on Red Grass" by Mikhail Schatrov. Guests at the production, directed by Christoph Shroth, were among others Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Culture Minister Hans-Joachim Hoffmann.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH CUBA--Further scientific-technical and economic cooperation in the sphere of electrical engineering and electronics was central to the talks conducted by Otfried Steger, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and Marcos Lage Cuello, Cuban minister of metallurgical industry and machine building. The Cuban guest was also received by Dr Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building, and by Dr Werner Cziommer, deputy minister of heavy machinery construction and installation construction. [Excerpt] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH ANGOLA--Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro, minister of industry of the People's Republic of Angola, paid a visit of several days to the GDR at the invitation of Dr Manfred Bochmann, GDR minister of geology. The guest met several ministers and visited combines, enterprises and scientific institutions. In talks with Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side of the Joint GDR-Angolan People's Republic Economic Committee, specific measures were discussed for fashioning the economic relations between the two countries on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola. During the minister's visit the second session of the subcommittee for geology, mining and industry of the joint economic committee took place, as a result of which further steps for cooperation were agreed upon. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

ELECTRONICS MINISTER IN BULGARIA--Otfried Steger, minister of electrical engineering and electronics, arrived for working talks in Sofia on 29 September at the invitation of Vasil Khubchev, minister of electronics and electrical engineering of the Bulgarian People's Republic. During Minister Steger's visit, which will also include a visit to the Plovdiv International Fair, the two ministers will conduct talks about the further development of scientific-technical and economic cooperation. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

NEW HUNGARIAN AMBASSADOR--On Monday Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, received Dr Bela Szalai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR, for the presentation of his credentials. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO MAURITANIA--Lt Col Ould Haydala Khouna, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, has received Erich Meske, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Mauritania, for the presentation of his credentials. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Sep 80 p 2 AU]

POTATO HARVEST PROGRESS--By 30 September GDR farmers had harvested potatoes from 265,285 hectares, that is 47.6 percent of the area under that crop. Some 47.6 percent of the fields planted with vegetables have already been harvested, and the planting of winter crops is in full swing. More than one-third of winter grain and more than nine-tenths of intermediate winter crops have already been sown. Harvesting and preserving corn and other fodder crops are other key tasks in agricultural work now. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Oct 80 p 1 AU]

BUDAPEST REPORTS HOUR-LONG STRIKE BY POLISH INDEPENDENT UNIONS

LD040321 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] At the call of certain independent trade unions, an hour-long strike was held in several districts of Poland. The strike was at the initiative of the Gdansk trade unions because in their opinion the agreements reached with the workers committees are being implemented too slowly, particularly as regards raising wages. Today's strike was most extensive in Gdansk. It involved several enterprises and the transport workers. Work stopped in certain Silesian mines as well. The Polish Government has recalled on several occasions in recent days that it is fulfilling its undertakings, but that the agreement must be observed by both sides.

The 6th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee will open tomorrow in Warsaw. It will discuss the political situation of the country and the party's tasks.

CYPRIOT AKEL DELEGATION VISITS, HOLDS TALKS

LD041246 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 4 Oct (MTI)--Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, a delegation of the Cypriot Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL) headed by Georgios Kristodulides, member of the AKEL Political Committee, visited Hungary from September 28 to October 4.

The visiting delegation conducted talks with Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and Laszlo Ballai, head of the HSWP CC's economic policy department. At the talks marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, they briefed each other about their respective country's situation, activities and tasks of the HSWP and AKEL. They discussed issues pertaining to inter-party cooperation and reaffirmed their willingness to further develop their traditionally good internationalist relation.

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

LD041524 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Frigyes Puja has arrived in New York. The Hungarian foreign minister is heading our country's delegation to the UN General Assembly session.

PPF NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION MEETS IN BUDAPEST

MTI Report

LD021308 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 1 Oct (MTI)--The 7th congress of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front will be convened for February 21-22, 1981, it was decided by the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front at its Wednesday session in Budpaest's Parliament Building. Seated in the conference Presidium was Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Following the opening words of Gyula Kallai, president of the HPPF NC, Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the HPPF NC, outlined the proposal on convening the 7th People's Front congress and electing anew the bodies concerned.

"It is four years now that the People's Front concluded its latest, 6th congress," he said. "We have since established more than once that it fulfilled its mission. The movement has been right to assume tasks in the field of economic policy, culture, jurisprudence and state administration. In keeping with well-proven past practices, we have focused our approach and action on forging national cohesion and applying the policy of alliance in all areas.

As for socialist democracy, we have been trying to demonstrate through deeds: Building socialism and democracy are correlative concepts, and a type of democracy which serves the people's interests can only emerge in the period of building socialism.

"Now we propose to convene our congress with the intention of making a detailed survey in the course of the preparatory work over what we have accomplished so far, seeking the tasks which have to be solved in the spirit of our party's 12th congress."

Istvan Sarlos next praised the results attained in the field of economic policy and management in 1979 and this year, stressing: "The improvements in the state of equilibrium also carry signs of a more organized and more disciplined work. Things in the country go in a steady and calm atmosphere. The good disposition prevailing goes to indicate the confidence of the Hungarian people, eyeing their life and fate through the 'glasses' of socialism and seeking to act accordingly, to the best of their abilities. In this good political atmosphere, aware of our strength and with the support of the population we are preparing for the 7th People's Front Congress. On the basis of the experience we have acquired, we are going to take part also in elaborating the proposals, programs and plans," said Istvan Sarlos.

After Istvan Sarlos's address, Janos Kadar rose to greet the conference on behalf of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Speaking of the preparations for the People's Front Congress, he said that the people think highly of the hitherto results, something which finds expression in great many forms. It is manifest, for instance, in the high-degree political maturity with which Hungary's public opinion receives even difficult tasks, showing readiness to solve them. Janos Kadar stressed: "It is equally necessary to appreciate the great political achievements and to talk openly of our weaknesses and errors so that we could correct them."

Regarding the events of recent days, the first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee reminded of the positive talks held with the Vatican delegation early this week with both sides exposing their platforms. What is to be meant by the term of relationship between state and church is the relationship between the state and every one of the churches functioning in Hungary, Janos Kadar added.

The speaker further pointed out that the main source of the strength of the Hungarian People is socialist national cohesion and consensus which--covering no easy a road--had unfolded in the course of many years and have by now emerged as an important factor making its effect felt in all domains of social life.

Whatever question may have to be solved, he said, one could and can always rely on this force. Our socialist national unity embraces all well-intentioned people ready for action, irrespective of party affiliation, world outlook, occupation and nationality origin. This socialist national unity and collaboration, under the guidance of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, is being forged by a lot of forces, but its institutional depositary is the Patriotic People's Front. This movement is one of the basic institutions of the political system of society. Aware of this responsibility should work everyone who comes to do anything in the Patriotic People's Front Movement. [sentence as received] Next Janos Kadar dealt with working styles and methods, underlining the importance of less paper-consuming, more relaxed and more direct People's Front activities.

The HSWP CC first secretary finally welcomed the idea of convening the 7th congress of the Patriotic People's Front. He stressed: The preparations for the conference, the mass-mobilizing programs and the congressional work marking an outstanding home political event, will add to the strength and leverage of the People's Front movement, also intensifying thereby the socialist national unity of the people.

Following serveral contributions to the report of Istvan Sarlos; the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front passed a resolution on the date of the 7th congress and set the period for the re-election of the local and regional People's Front Committees for between October 15, 1980 and January 30, 1981. Attending the congress will be about 1,000 delegates. The National Council adopted the agenda of the 7th People's Front Congress, and then the session ended with the closing address of Gyula Kalla.

More on Sarlos Speech

LD012240 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] The National Council of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF) is in session in the National Assembly. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, spoke at the session. Laszlo Krasso reports:

Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the PPF National Council, has made a proposal to convene the seventh PPF congress in accordance with constitutional practice. Activists last expressed their opinions about accomplished tasks at the congress in 1976. Even after 4 years it may be confirmed that the resolutions of the sixth congress were correct. Even then, together with the whole of our people, we confidently accepted our economic-political, educational, legal and state administrative tasks, Istvan Sarlos said. Time has proved that it was right for the PPF, in accordance with the proven practice of former years, to carry out its work in the service of the strengthening and widescale application of socialist democracy. The secretary general spoke about the political events of 1980, especially about the party congress, in which the PPF was not a spectator but an active participant. The PPF activists are preparing in a good political atmosphere for the seventh congress, which will take place 21-22 February 1981. The successful carrying out of the widescale political work connected with the party congress and the elections makes it unnecessary for this body to analyze in detail either the domestic or the foreign political situation. In view of the decisions and plans of the sixth PPF congress, it will be possible and necessary to speak about the PPF's own role and tasks. At the congress and during the preparatory work, the work done since the sixth congress will be assessed, as will the execution of the tasks set by the party congress. As I heard at this morning's consultation, the strengthening of national unity, of the policy of alliance and of socialist democracy, will have to be placed at the focus of the February congress.

More on Kadar Address

LD020318 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Among the speakers at today's session was Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Party Central Committee, who, among other things, spoke about the importance of strengthening socialist national unity. Let us recall this part of his speech:

[Begin Kadar recording] This socialist national unity, as is well known, unites every well-meaning force which is ready for creative work--irrespective of party membership, world-view, occupation, nationality origin. This is our greatest strength. The Patriotic People's Movement is, so to speak, the institutional repository of this national unity. This is the purpose of the movement. Naturally, this socialist national unity is being constructed from many sides; among its builders perhaps not last is our party, the MSZMP. However, it is the PPF whose institutional--one might say sole function--is to build this unity. In this sense the PPF movement is one of the fundamental institutions of the political system and institutional system of our society, and this will be so for a long, long time.

It is in this spirit and with this sense of responsibility that everyone, myself included, must carry out his work within the PPF movement.

I do not want to go into the details of the recommendations put forward by Comrade Sarlos concerning the agenda, organizational and other matters. I merely wish to make a single comment as regards these recommendations: Listening to them I was glad to note that these recommendations and variations concerning the preparations and the carrying out of the congress are not such rigid, stiff rules. This is something to be welcomed. Further efforts must be made to find ways within the everyday activities of the PPF movement to act with greater flexibility. I am not saying this in a negative sense, but to move a little more loosely, within looser frameworks than the party or the Communist Youth League or the trade unions, because this is the particular character of this movement.

Finally, I wish to conclude by saying that we must go further and advance in every sphere of life, in the sphere of economic construction, cultural construction, as regards the development of our socialist democracy, and I tell you, the Patriotic People's Front did not come about--in a difficult historical period, its roots reach back to the remorseless struggles of the old system--just so that there should be such a movement, and we are not sitting here just so that we can check off that there is a PPF and that the PPF National Committee has had its session. But this movement also has a purpose. It does not exist for itself but has a vocation, just as the party has a vocation, and for both of them it is to fight with all their strength for the welfare of our people, for its more peaceful, more beautiful future and for a more secure world. I hope that the preparations for the congress and the congress itself will advance these goals and I wish every member of the National Council and every PPF activist much success in this work. [end recording]

Discussion of Principles

LD032326 Budapest MTI in English 1059 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 3 Oct (MTI)--The extended session of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front under Chairman Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and general secretary of the Front, discussed on Friday the economic political guiding principles of the 6th Five-Year Plan. Lajos Faluvegi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning office, delivered a report at the Budapest meeting.

Proposal for Voluntary Work

LD040326 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The development of economic policy and the utilization of voluntary work were the main topics at the session of the Patriotic People's Front [PPF] National Council, which discussed the principles of the 6th 5-Year Plan. The submission was given by the chairman of the National Planning Office, Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier, at the session which was chaired by Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the PPF. The speakers stressed that the plan is a sound basis for flexible work and that in the course of its implementation it is important not to tie too tightly the hands of the directing organs and of the enterprises.

The retired president of the National Bank, Andor Laszlo, urged that those enterprises should receive export credits which can produce saleable goods more rapidly. Several people raised the need for the government to survey the system of the state management of real estate because this is at present wasteful and bureaucratic to a frightening degree. The participants in the session stated also that in the next 5 years the population can supplement state resources by voluntary work.

TRADE UNIONS HOLD CONGRESSES IN BUDAPEST

Meeting of Agriculture Workers

LD050431 Budapest MTI in English 1945 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 4 Oct (MTI)--[words indistinct] Congress of the (?Hungarian) Agricultural Workers Trade Union commenced in Budapest on Saturday. Those present at the opening session included Laszlo Marothy, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Political Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union; Agriculture and Food Industry Minister Jeno Vancsa; Ferenc Solyom, secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions; and Istvan Szabo, president of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives.

Elaborating on the written report presented by the trade unions' central leadership, General Secretary Ferenc Dobi underlined: Agricultural production had fulfilled its role in the foregoing years. It ensured unhampered food supply to the population and stepped up export. Trade union organs duly (?assisted the) [word indistinct] of the branches by taking part in, among other things, modernization of labour measures, economic planning and in laying the foundations for (?new) welfare policy measures. Thanks to their activity the unified system of factory democracy has been established at the farms. In the course of this the role and responsibility of elected organs, specially of stewards, strengthened. But there are still instances, in spite of the favourable experiences, when the participants of the various forums are not informed in time on the themes to be discussed, or that the fate of proposals submitted by workers is not [word indistinct] to them. This has to be changed emphasized the general secretary. Besides the favourable evaluation of the activity [words indistinct] intelligentsia. He stated: In many cases, for reasons beyond their control, their (?knowledge does) not prevail suitably, because the frequent reorganization of educational and research work-places causes uncertainty and hinders undisturbed creative work.

After this discussions began on the report. The congress will continue its work on Sunday.

Meeting of Chemical Workers

LD050644 Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Budapest, 4 Oct (MTI)--The two-day deliberations of the 23rd Congress of the Chemical Industrial Workers' Trade Union, which opened in Budapest on Saturday are being attended by [word indistinct] elected deputies--representing [words indistinct] workers of the (?industrial branch) in Hungary--and more than 100 guests. Those attending the congress included Lajos Mehes, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee; Laszlo Gal, deputy general secretary of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions; Heavy Industry Minister Pal Simon and Labour Minister Ferenc Trethon.

Ferenc Dajka, general secretary of the Chemical Trade Union, made some oral additions to the written report presented to the congress by the central leadership of the organization. He said: At plant-level trade union elections many members had (?emphasized) that the new petrochemical, pharmaceutical, rubber, synthetic fertilizer and aluminium industrial facilities built during the plan term were received happily by workers. The national economy incurred huge expenditures on their construction and that is why it is the workers' firm determination to recover the costs of the new plans as soon as possible. They will make endeavour to [word indistinct] well the newly built projects to contribute to the improvement of foreign trade balance and to better domestic supply.

At the same time the workers mentioned that at many places the reconstruction of old plants was getting delayed and it affected the working conditions there which cannot be sanctified, by the trade union. He also called for some national level solution for the supply of work and protective uniforms. He termed it important that the formal and bureaucratic features still present in trade union activities and work emulation drive should be eliminated.

Following this, debate started on the written report, oral elaboration and draft resolution. The congress will continue work on Sunday.

LAZAR VISITS BUDAPEST'S 14TH DISTRICT

LD040512 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar visited Budapest's 14th District this morning. Gabor Dombovari reports on the event:

The premier's program started at 0830 at the district party committee headquarters, where Ferenc Szkokan, first secretary of the Party Committee, and other leaders of the district received the guest. At the party committee headquarters Gyorgy Lazar was briefed about the work of the district's factories, the relations between the council and the plants and the problems and ideas that preoccupy the district's inhabitants, housing construction. The results of the implementation of the housing construction program, as well as the problems, were mentioned at the discussions. For example, the fact is that a good proportion of the homes that have been built still do not satisfy the desired quality requirments. Badly heated homes and the badly fitting doors and windows do not promote the execution of energy-saving measures.

In his reply Gyorgy Lazar said in this connection that we must not only build, we must build well. As one of the participants has said, if we do not have much money, we must build more cheaply. However, construction can be expensive, said Gyorgy Lazar, not only because prices are rising, but also because we do not build only once what should be built only once. In other words, there is a great deal of renovation and repair of new buildings only a year or two after they have been built. A good deal of money goes into this. The solution is work of the required quality.

In connection with saving energy, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said that a program related to this is being worked out. It is one that will shortly make its effect felt. The government will spend a great deal more on this in the next 5-year plan than previously, for this is the only way to realize the concepts.

The participants in the discussion also asked for, and received, information about foreign political events.

From the district party committee Gyorgy Lazar went to the Danubia Central Tool and Appliance factory. In the plant, which employs 3,000 workers, Janos Kiss, general director, gave a briefing about the work of the Danubia, which plays such an important role in supporting the machine industry, and about the changes in production which were carried out extensively last year, the result of which is the use of hydraulic engineering concepts, introduced in the place of uneconomic practices. This was demonstrated to Gyorgy Lazar, who inspected the plant.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers, according to the schedule, will visit the telephone facotory in the early afternoon. He will inspect the factory and talk to district officials.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS SIXTH PLENUM IN WARSAW

Report on Opening

LD041050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The Sixth Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee opened at 1000. The agenda for the debate, chaired by Stanislaw Kania, secretary of the party Central Committee, consists of a report by the PZPR Central Committee Politburo entitled "The Political Situation in the Country and the Current Tasks of the Party" and a discussion of organizational matters.

Kania Report

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[PZPR Politburo report entitled "The Political Situation in the Country and the Current Tasks of the Party" presented at the 4 October session of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades: Our debates are accompanied by great expectations from the party and the nation. These expectations define the contents of our debates and of our responsibility. We have to deal with the sources of the present crisis--the greatest crisis in the history of People's Poland. We have to outline the roads leading to the restoration of the nation's trust--especially the working class--in the people's rule. We must outline the direction for the mobilization of our party and the whole nation onto the road of harmonious and successful development.

We have to reply today to the questions that are being asked generally within the party and within many different circles of the nation. It is a request for a guarantee that the sicknesses and the mistakes, which gave birth to the present crisis, never be repeated again.

Within the party, among the people in urban and rural areas a heated discussion in progress on the most important problems in Poland. This discussion is taking place in an extremely complex situation. In factories and enterprises an atmosphere of anxiety and nervousness prevails. Production results are on the whole poor, productivity and working discipline is low, and the economy is functioning well below its capacity.

There are considerable market difficulties and we feel the shortages of the goods we need. The new pressures on wages further aggravate this situation.

The total yields in agriculture, which were worse than last year, are having a negative influence on supplies for the people. They are affecting market prices by creating a threat to the production of slaughter animals, thereby affecting the supplies of meat and other foodstuffs.

Considerable difficulties have been created by our extensive foreign debts and the existing high payments associated with them.

Such are the socio-economic realities; such are the conditions under which we are working and under which we are undertaking efforts to restore bonds with the nation. It is a matter of great importance that the most dangerous phase of the conflict has been solved through dialogue--the method of agreement and of sensible compromise. We know that in the past, during June 1956 and in December 1970, things were different. Thus we have not forgotten about this important aspect of our national dramas, and we must all remember this.

The process of realization of the well-known agreements is taking place under difficult conditions. The agreements have been accepted under conditions of strike conflicts in individual industrial plants and regions, but they concern all working people.

The last few weeks have yielded a sufficient quantity of facts, which are proof not only of the intentions but also of the consistent keeping of commitments by the authorities. Such sincerity is the supreme directive for all organs of authority and administration, and for all party links.

We know how much bitterness there is in the ranks of our party and how sharp the criticism is, and with what passion ways out of the difficulites are being sought. This mood of bitterness is proof of the whole hearted support [ideowosc] of our comrades. Only cynics can fail to experience what has happened in Poland, events which fill all of us with anxiety and concern. A new situation has been created in the country. A new approach is needed to party tasks, socioeconomic policy, the development of socialist democracy, the role of the trade union movement and work among the young people. It is not possible to work with the old methods. What is new is growing from a critical analysis of experiences, from their confrontation with the ideas of socialism. Lenin said: One cannot possess the ability to solve the tasks facing us with the aid of new methods if the experience of the past has not opened our eyes to the incorrectness of the old methods. How topical these words sound.

We will patiently build society's confidence in the party and the people's authority, but we will also be alert and determined toward symptoms of anarchy and threats to internal peace, toward actions aimed against the principles of socialism.

In all echelons of our party, perseverance is needed in seeking new and better solutions. Also needed are a high sensitivity to criticism and a constant absorption of thoughts born among workers, peasants, the intelligentsia; among simple people--whose wisdom evolves from experience and practical commonsense; and among people of different ideologies who wish People's Poland well.

There is a great wealth of ideas in the considerations and conclusions of our party, among our allies--the ZSL and SD--among the nonparty people, and in trade union and youth organizations. They are raised at meetings, contained in letters to the Central Committee and other organs, broached in talks among friends and during family meetings.

Numerous articles and radio programs are conducive to reflection. In this discussion there are also bitterness and doubt as well as conflicting assessments and proposals. However, the most important thing is this: It is necessary to seek, and we will seek, various forms of renewal, but only along the socialist path of development of Poland. Poland is and will remain a member of the socialist commonwealth, a sincere ally of the Soviet Union and an active spokesman for peace and international cooperation. This direction of thinking and acting has been determined not by the geopolitical situation of our country, as our opponents say, but by the historic experiences of our nation, because socialism in Poland today is not only a social and state system, a system of ownership, but also a state of awareness of millions of people. This has been brought about by facts which have determined our national existence, namely the direction from which came the liberation from Hitler's occupation; the return to the Odra, Nysa and Baltic, and to Gdansk, Szczecin and Wroclaw; the industrialization of the country; the great progress in the civilization and culture of the nation; and the wide range of real civil rights of the people. In the process of building socialism changes have occurred in Poland that have the dimensions of a historic turning point and of epoch-making events. Despite numerous difficulties, this cannot be denied. This process was wrought by a titanic effort. The makers of this process were workers and the nation; the architect of this process was our party. The future of Poland is lastingly linked with socialism. The so-much needed renewal of public life can be only a socialist renewal and the PZPR will be the leading force of this process.

Comrades, the extremely difficult problem which we faced in July and August was the assessment of the character and of the causes of the crisis. On this depend the choice of the means and methods of action.

Today, it is an obvious matter. The Central Committee has defined its position. However, it was not simple. Indeed, we have opponents of socialism engaged in action. At certain enterprises, particularly along the coast, slogans directed against our system were at first proclaimed at public meetings and displayed on posters. Leaflets were circulated in which a political character was ascribed to the strike action. We are also familiar with the statement by the organisers of antisocialist activities to the effect that they had prepared the strikes. We are not taking all this lightly. For us, however, the assessment of the social basis of this conflict and of these events had to be and is more important. It would be a poor view that would maintain that after 36 years of building socialism and of socialist upbringing our class adversaries could have created a mass movement directed against the socialist state.

Today our party is agreed on the nature of the conflict we have gone through. It was a mass, workers' protest, not against socialism, but against the violations of its principles; not against people's power, but against bad methods of government; not against the party, but against the errors in its policy. Let us not be tempted to make our assessment too simple. It was not a consumer protest, but a protest of citizens; not a protest of paid employees, but of a class which feels that it is the ruler of the republic. It was socialism that gave them this feeling; it was socialism that awoke the sensitiveness against everything that contradicts the principles of social justice, that offends human dignity.

What was thought about the conflict was influenced by the attitudes of party organizations at striking enterprises. Ideology does not provide the basis just for party work alone, but also for party policy. If that policy fails, members of the party members react in the same way as work forces with whom they work. The result was that many party members took part in strikes. Very often their stand was decisive to the quiet progress of events, and helped to lessen tension. Some party organizations prevented strikes and found ways of reaching agreement and solving conflicts without work stoppages.

From this assessment, our party's tasks and duties stand clear. We must correct our mistakes, remove distortions, restore values to Poland's socialism and ensure the development of socialist democracy. We must patiently, step by step, gain trust for the party's policy; we must endeavor to put into practice the social and economic agreements.

Without partnership this is not possible. It is not possible without the working peoples' active participation.

The improvement in our economic situation is the most important matter. This calls for progress in three inseparably linked sectors. We must work better, manage better and govern better.

Comrades, we are faced with the task of embarking on the effort to reconstruct our economic policy, our social and poltical life as well as the work of our party itself, in such a way as to ensure that we emerge from our difficulties and secure our future. We must have a clear and understandable action program. The starting point for such a program must be provided by the answer to the questions we are all asking ourselves.

What were the reasons for the present crisis? What contributed to it? Speaking generally, the crisis had its sources in the economic and social policy and in methods of leadership. At the eighth plenum of the Central Committee in 1971, and then at the sixth congress, our party drew conclusions from the December tragedy and worked out a general line for meeting human needs and speeding up Poland's development.

Without a doubt that line enjoyed great public support and gave hope; its general direction was right and its implementation brought about quite a few favorable, clearly visible changes. To deny the value of those changes would amount, for the greater majority of the people who today criticize with such passion the negative side of our life, a denial of their own effort and their own endeavor.

During the last decade deep confrontations arose. On the one hand, the party, in compliance with the nation's expectations, and with the nation's wide approval, undertook a number of steps for the country's development, the modernization of the economy, improved living standards, and the solution of social problems. This brought about concrete results.

On the other hand, from the very beginning the policy of the party and the state was burdened by serious faults. Voluntarism became increasingly apparent, as did indifference to socialist economic laws. Without going into detail, I will limit myself to a few synthetic statements.

First, the national economy was overburdened by investments. This upset the proportions of distribution of national income between accumulation and consumption. It is true that our country is still underinvested. In addition, during the seventies the idea of increasing the scale of investments was supported by the need to employ millions of young people who were entering the productive age. But the crux of the matter is that the real extent of investments went far beyond the capacity of our economy.

During the first 5-year period alone, the level of investment expenditure defined in the decisions of the sixth congress as the maximum was exceeded by one third, that is, by over 500 billion.

The internal structure of investments was also shaped voluntaristically; a large percentage of capital was absorbed in undertakings which took a long time to implement. The attempts to continue this policy during the second half of the seventies brought about a rapid worsening of the economic situation, and a tremendous involvement of means.

It seems to the point that the Sejm should instruct the Supreme Chamber of Control [NIK] to investigate all large investments, and also the licenses purchased, from the viewpoint of correctness of decisions and correct implementation. This will, no doubt, throw much light on the question of responsibility, and most important, it will enable us to draw the right conclusions for the future.

Second, putting the country heavily in debt was very unwise. The expansion of international cooperation and making use of loans for development is of course correct and necessary. During the last decade, especially during its second half, all common sense was lost in putting the country in debt. In addition, not a small part of the credits was wrongly used, and did not create to an appropriate level either production means or an increase in our ability to pay.

Third, to a great extent proportions in the national economy were changing at a violent pace and this was made easier by the principle a so-called open-ended plan, in other words and in fact, without a plan.

Fourth, the importance of farming was not appreciated--for the umpteenth time in our history, I might add. The proportion of outlays for farming in the total of our investment outlays was dropping. No adequate measures were taken to intensify crop production. In the second half of the seventies our farm policy was marked by instability and excessive dependence on administrative intervention.

Fifth, the growth in consumption was in many respects violent and in the first 5 years considerably exceeded Poland's economic potential. After the stagnation of the sixties the growth of wages and the active social policy were essential and right, but lack of restraint and responsible discussion with the public on this issue contributed in no small measure to the subsequent breakdown.

The social situation was badly affected also by the violent acceleration of the process of urbanization and the transfer of about 1 million people from rural areas to towns.

This worsened the production situation in our farming and at the same time made the urban housing, transportation, supply and social problems more acute.

Our errors in the economic policy resulted in much differentiation in pay and incomes. At the same time, the constantly disturbed market balance not only multiplied the burdens of our daily life but also provided a base on which corruption and speculation could thrive because of easier access to goods in short supply. This led to the portions of incomes being diverted to the black market and to social parasites. The market difficulties and development of Pewex trade resulted in a chase after currency used in exchange and this in turn made it possible for that currency to play an impermissibly important role in domestic trade and its gaining an irrationally high rate. All this resulted in economic confusion.

Our difficulties were further deepened by the crisis in the West, by the fuel and energy problems becoming more acute, and also by agricultural failures which followed poor weather conditions. To these difficulties our economic policy was reacting sluggishly and clumsily. As a result, the national income fell in 1979 for the first time in the history of People's Poland.

Reports and evaluations which were being presented to the Politburo used to hide the facts, thus preventing an objective account of the existing situation at the time. The planning function was deformed and ambitions to directly control the ministries and even individual enterprises produced considerable losses. The plans were unbalanced and, therefore, to a large extent unrealistic.

The division of means and resources was often made in a subjective manner, without justifying it in depth with correct proportions and real needs of individual regions and branches of the national economy. This was influenced by various kinds of manipulation and pressure. Often facts were invented locally or within branches of industry. There are good grounds for stating that the government's performance of its economic and administrative functions deserves justified severe criticism. Basically, the power of the state was understood falsely and one-sidedly. This power was seen not as Lenin said--that the state is strong through the awareness of the people--but was seen as taking over the control of institutions and social organizations and subjugating them to administration.

The powers of the people's councils were reduced. Also reduced were the rights of the workers' self-governments and cooperatives. This was accompanied by thoughtless reorganization of various spheres of economy and administration. The style of governing was characterized by arrogance, and by hostile attitudes toward criticism and disregard of the concepts and opinions created outside the centers of leadership.

There is no doubt that in the midseventies it was still possible to prevent the economy from entering into a dead end. This would have required a change in the economic policy.

Sadly, the party leadership, and in particular the government leadership, saw the possibility of balancing the economy through, above all, increasing prices. This was accompanied at the same time by hiding or trivalizing the picture of the true economic situation and increasing the cost of living. Large losses were caused by the so-called propaganda of successes, which was conducted particularly insistently by television. The biased character of such propaganda failed to accord with commonsense.

One must say here honestly that such a concept of propaganda of successes produced protests among journalists, but these were disregarded. As the number of successes decreased, such propaganda pitted the party against the community, speaking objectively, thus deepening the crisis of mistrust and causing disbelief in even the rational arguments.

This became one of the essential causes which weakened the bond between the party leadership and party members, activists, and working people.

The convention of exclusive propagation of successes had no room for criticism, true opinions and evaluations. The facts which indicated the worsening condition of the country were not taken seriously or were kept hidden. There was no mobilization to combat negative phenomena of infringements of the principles of social justice and moral norms.

Open discussions and open criticism within the party gradually disappeared and the system of consultations became useless. Pompous ceremonies and spectacular shows of various kinds obscured the most important thing in party life: ideological commitment, truth, honesty and adherence to principles.

The events of June 1976 connected with the abortive plan to introduce a broad increase in prices were a particularly dangerous warning signal. We are looking for the cause of these events everywhere--in our national faults, in the low level of awareness of the working class and in bad work done by the party. There was a lack of a self-critical approach to one's own mistakes. We have not had an assessment of the events. After all, this assessment could not have been complete and genuine in those conditions. We have been unable to draw conclusions from this experience--that which may be justified from the economic point of view might turn out to be unacceptable to the public.

It was not an easy matter to oppose the increasing mistakes. The truth about this 10-year period is very complex. The first half of this period produced many economic and social achievements. The general standard of living in our country increased. The authority of the first secretary of the Central Committee and of the chairman of the Council of Ministers was built on this--as we were all helping construct this authority. They were invested with the great confidence of the party and great--it turned out excessively great--power was concentrated in their hands. Distortions were gradually being built. All this, however, cannot exculpate the Central Committee, and above all the Politburo, which should react more resolutely, particularly in the period when the mistakes were clear. After all, reports were getting through about the real state of the party and state, although attempts were made to minimize to the Politburo various aspects of the country's situation, such as indebtedness.

Some members of the Politburo made more than one attempt to have a say in decisions, to correct mistakes and to become more aware [wyczulanie na] of negative phenomena, but the result of these attempts was minimal. There was a fair amount of sycophancy both in central and local government. Why was this possible? I think that what was involved here were reasons present in the subjective and personal spheres and also in the management system [system kierowania]. As regard the former, every party activist must answer the question of his own responsibility. However, it would be a simplification to explain away such a deep violation of party principles by pointing to the shortcomings of individuals. There was a lot of this but what was decisive was the defectiveness in the style and mechanism governing the activity of party echelons and state authorities and in the relations prevalent in them--to be brief, the nonobservance of Leninist norms. We must strive to find solutions for the systematic repair of these relations. This is most important.

Esteemed comrades, the most fundamental questions which the public and our party are asking us and which everyone of us is asking himself pertain to finding ways out of the situation which is so exceptionally difficult right now. They pertain to guarantees to serve as future safeguards against deformations of political and social policies and against crises.

These questions are fully justified. The wave of social tensions has not yet subsided and we are still facing many complicated and unsolved problems. We know that to overcome this crisis we must put forward and solve the problem of guarantees, but guarantees can be valid only when we find a way out from this crisis.

Guarantees can be differently interpreted by different people, linking different expectations with them. But we most certainly can say that what matters is that we will be maintaining a just socioeconomic policy in compliance with the expectations of the nation. That is why the reply to the question about guarantees means primarily the program of that policy, the program of the changes which we want to introduce in all spheres of life--in the economy, in the functioning of the state, in social life, and primarily in the work of the party.

This is also a question of creating system-based solutions, which will prevent deviations from the correct Marxist-Leninist line. We are determined to create that kind of system of guarantees. I will be speaking about many of them later on in the report.

But to make a permanent entry and an effective start on the road to an undisturbed socialist development, it is necessary to overcome the difficulties of today, to overcome the disorders and the weaknesses, to ensure normal work everywhere, and to increase its productivity. This is the most important and most urgent problem at present, one that will decide the implementation of the agreements signed with representatives of the working class.

A vital necessity, and generally speaking, a decisive matter as regards the foundations of the life of the nation, is to stabilize and gradually to improve the economic situation. This is excpetionally grave and quite dramatic.

Trade is not balanced and there are severe shortages of many goods. This has been with us for some considerable time. At present, an enormous gap exists between the monetary incomes of the population and supplies of goods and services on the market.

The recent wage raises, made with the provision that they are accompanied by the necessary level of productivity, implemented in conditions of a decrease in productivity and of a slowing down of market production, have further magnified these phenomena.

We have to cope with tremendous difficulties, especially in the production of food. Already today the situation in this sphere is stretched to the limit and this year's drop in animal and vegetable produce threatens an even worse situation.

Supplies for industry are developing particularly unfavorably and this applies also to other sectors of the national economy. In recent months, industrial production has suffered very serious losses, which cannot yet be accurately evaluated. This in turn causes increasing shortages in deliveries of raw and other materials, of coal, and of other components.

The implementation of the investment plan is proceeding very badly. In this sphere, considerable means are being threatened, because of the excessive absorption of capital, which is a characteristic of investment. Nearly two-thirds of the projects which are now under construction will be delayed by at least 3 years.

Serious difficulties which are acutely felt by the population, and particularly by young families, exist also in housing construction. We are therefore facing today a considerable accumulation of economic problems. Under these circumstances, the most important question is the concentration of all action on the task of overcoming these problems. This is today not only a duty of paramount importance as regards the leadership of the party and the government, the state authorities, and the administration, but also the duty of the old and new trade unions, the duty of all citizens, the duty of all of us. As far as the ventures undertaken by the government are concerned, they can be divided into two categories: those intended to have an immediate effect and long-term ones. At the next session of the Sejm, the government will present the economic tasks.

In this connection I would like to raise some of the issues involved. The directions of our most urgent action will include the supplementary imports of food and market goods, raw materials and coproduction elements particularly from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, and actual limitation of budgetary and investment expenditures, as well as other radical measures aimed at improving the situation on the market. A proposal will be put forward before the Sejm stipulating the suspension of several of the largest investment projects which were expected to take a long time to complete and involved a large outlay of capital investment. The changes in this sphere must be of truly strategic dimensions. The construction facilities which will thus be made available will be directed to investment projects that are to serve improvement in the supply of goods to the market and to promote the development of agriculture and food-producing capacities. Unfortunately, there are no available means which would make it possible for us during 1980 and 1981 to improve the situation in the field of the supply of meat and meat products. Fairly widespread is the proposal suggesting the rationing of meat. We are of the opinion that before long the relevant proposals will be drawn up and presented to the nation for discussion.

A more distinct improvement in the situation can be expected only after the appearance of the effects of the action taken by the government and aimed at increasing output, particularly of market commodities and raw materials, as well as improving coal supplies and earmarking supplementary investment funds for the development of the agricultural and food-producing complexes and other branches of the consumer industry. In the long run the guarantee of an economic policy consistent with the interests of the country and the expectations of the population will lie in the implementation of the far-reaching reform of the system of direction and management of the national economy. It must insure that all economic action and decisions are based on a strictly applied economic calculation, increase efficiency, give enterprises extensive independence and provide central authorities with the opportunity to effectively direct economic processes. These reforms should be founded on a democratic basis, giving the personnel of enterprises and the nation as a whole an opportunity to exert their influence on economic life. This will also contain the important guarantee of the correct development of the country. The economic reform will have to be carefully prepared. This calls for an attentive study of the experience of socialist countries and consulting the best among our scholarly teams. The government must prepare a detailed report on the state of the national economy. It would also be advisable to approach the right quarters competent in their relevant subjects with a request that they elaborate variants of partial or comprehensive blueprints of the economic reform.

It would also be useful to ask the competent professional groups to work out variants of partial or comprehensive drafts of economic reforms. It is extremely important to create a rational system of decisionmaking, in particular economic decisionmaking. As far as this sphere of economic decisionmaking is concerned, it was filled with a considerable amount of freedom. We will carefully observe the following rules: scientific expertise, cost accounting, [word indistinct] and consultations of the groups involved.

We must put an end to the anonymity of authorship of expert reports and proposals, taking care, on the one hand, that the opinions are reliable and independent and, on the other, that all possible variants are known and considered. I think that whenever some important and doubtful economic decisions are considered in the future, we will have to establish the authorship of such decisions and the expert reports which accompany them.

Our aim is to restore the balance and then to insure a systematic growth of production and national income. Such an opportunity is created by modern means of production which have been considerably enriched in the last decade.

This should also be encouraged by taking advantage of the still existing free production potential. We must therefore regroup forces and move forward and tear the country out of the stagnation in which it has found itself. The way out must not be sought in stagnation. Our social policy must be addressed above all to the social groups which have a lower or medium standard of living. It is important to define the social minimum and the conditions for its implementation. The government has already undertaken steps to establish which goods must have an assurance of continuous supply and whose prices cannot be changed without full financial recompense. In accordance with the agreements with workers' representative bodies, a system of strict control of the cost of living will be introduced. Economic reasons favor varying incomes in accordance with the type and quality of the work performed. But at the same time there is a deep feeling of equality in our society and such a feeling does not allow tolerating excessive differences in living conditions. One must find a sensible solution here, assuming a defined relationship of the top wage in the national economy with the middle-scale wage or the lowest wage. This must be observed in practice.

A proposal to issue a national loan has been put forward by various sections of our community, by party and nonparty people. At present we do not put forward such a suggestion. We are of the opinion that the people who would like to link such a national loan with the food program are right. Such a program, realistic and adapted to present conditions, still needs to be worked out. Once this has been done, perhaps it would be purposeful to discuss the issue of the national loan. This, of course, would follow a discussion with the trade unions, the working class and the entire community.

The economic situation requires us to make sure above all that we strengthen the zloty. One of the measures is the requirement that we create more favorable conditions for saving, for postponing demands which cannot be satisfied in the present conditions of the domestic market. This should be promoted by increasing the interest on long-term savings investments and also by other forms of attracting the public to save. By limiting industrial investment we will also make savings on part of the construction potential and create additional resources so as to implement more fully housing construction plans. At the same time, we will ensure that there is no secrecy about housing waiting lists and that these lists are under full social supervision.

We need more fairness in everyday life--in how people's work is evaluated and in dealing with social matters. Many things can be put right in the area of social relations and the atmosphere if clear progress is achieved in workplaces as regards the renewal of life and the elimination of manifestations of social demoralization about which people are now speaking more loudly and openly. This is an exceptionally important task for the party and a condition for our credibility. The implementation of this task will help promote an improvement in how people feel and in their attitude to work and their civic duties. It is the task of our party to make sure that social policies are implemented in the interests of the entire society in accordance with the principles of fairness and that these policies promote the carrying out of socialist principles in our life.

Comrades, our party has grown out of the will of the working class. The people of this class have gone down in history by dint of the fact that they have made the greatest sacrifices to the workers' cause. Today, in a socialist system the mission of the party lies in the creation of conditions for the working class to perform a leading role in society. This is why we will always try to ensure that there is a high standard of political class consciousness and that there is a high level of organization in the working class. The trade union movement and the organization of trade unions have a special role in this cause. Their services are great--the services of many thousands of selfless trade union activists.

Recently, workers' criticism of the trade unions has been dominant in assessing them. This criticism is justified. The sensitivity level of trade union echelons to criticism and to manifestations of workers' dissatisfaction has been too low. The echelons had too few authentic ties with working people and displayed too little resoluteness in protecting workers' affairs. Reasons for this state of affairs are also to be found in the activity of our party.

In other fraternal socialist countries, trade unions occupy a position higher than the one in Poland, and have better scope for carrying out their activities. This is why a process of renewal and a critical review of work are being developed in the Polish trade unions and why tasks are being defined anew. Practices must be changed so that the trade union might express and defend--this stems from its very nature--the interests of working people and their rights; that it might organize the participation of working people in managing the affairs of factories and their activity in institutions of socialist democracy.

Our party will support this renewal movement and will take care of the position of the different trade unions. During the strike conflicts and against the background of the critical views of the work of the trade unions, the proposal to set up new trade unions was born. It is known that representatives of the government expressed their agreement to such proposals. The attitude of the Central Committee was similar. It was expressed at the fifth plenary session.

We were always of the opinion that the unity of the trade union movement is in the interests of the working class, and that is why we were, and will be, in favor of this unity.

Why then did we give our agreement to the setting up of the new trade unions and to members of our party participating widely in them?

This was brought about by two aspects. First, the fact that work forces of not a small percentage of places of employment spoke in favor of the new trade unions. This attitude was born under conditions of mass protests against the various forms of negligence, and from the mistrust that the existing trade unions would be better.

Second, it was the organizers' declaration entered in the agreements that the new trade unions would be created on the basis of the Constitution and that they will recognize the foundations of the socialist system, our alliances and the leading role of the party.

Thus the creation of new trade unions means an organizational division of the trade union movement. But from the declarations contained in the agreements it transpires that the political unity of the movement will not be damaged. That is why we confirm once again that the basis of our attitude to the new trade unions will be constructive cooperation.

The organization of new trade unions is continuing. Their statutes are being submitted and several of them are already registered. They are in compliance with the provisions declared in the agreements. We accept with satisfaction all information concerning constructive initiatives or the good attitudes of the new trade unions. We count on their organizers to take care to confirm and shape the political face of the movement in compliance with the agreements and with workers' interests. We count on them to pay attention to the needed protection of workers' rights, and also to shape the civic attitudes of workers toward their state.

Members of trade unions are not just workers. They are comanagers of enterprises and of the country. This cannot be a matter of indifference to trade union organizations.

An essential issue is the qu stion of the attitude toward strikes. We all know that there were serious reasons for the mass strikes events. We understand them. However, the workers' dissatisfaction has been a much wider phenomenon than strikes. This is why, with due respect, we refer to the work forces of industrial plants who did not interrupt work and who expressed their protest in the shape of criticism and not in the form of a strike. However, one must evaluate differently those strikes held before the signing of the agreement and the announcement of the government program at the Sejm, with those strikes which took place during the last few weeks.

Particularly, anxiety and astonishment was caused by the 1-hour strike which took place yesterday. It embraced enterprises in numerous voivodships and was proclaimed by some of the founders of new trade unions. The circumstances of this occurrence are causing us to reflect. The organizers announced that they were giving the strike a warning character because of the incomplete realization of agreements by the authorities. In the press and other mass communication media sufficient proof has been transmitted that the authorities are consistently aiming and will continue to aim at the fulfillment of announcements contained in the agreements. There have been numerous talks between government representatives and representatives of founding committees of new union. During these, information was passed and all comments were explained. This is why the authorities did not create a reason for such a warning strike.

On 2 October the organizers announced the intention to cancel the strike on their own initiative. The text of a communique was presented stating they wanted to appear on television. They obtained our agreement. However, they then withdrew, confirming the organization of the strike. The question arises: What was the reason?

The economic situation of the country is well known, strikes are worsening it, even ruining it. Therefore, what is the workers' interest in this? Does such practice have a place within the framework of democracy? Does it not lead to anarchy, harmful for Poland? It is our duty to warn against any actions which delay our socioeconomic stabilization. A strike is a means of a particular kind. In the West there is no unlimited right to strike in any state. This is why, even more so here, discretion is necessary. Thought for the consequences of delays caused by strikes is needed.

We know very well that some of the working people are linking their hopes with the new trade unions. We sympathize with their acti ties, with all who serve the fulfillment of working peoples' hopes. However, it is no secret that various enemies of socialism are linking their hopes with the new unions--plainly speaking, its foes. Our party believes in the maturity of Polish workers and we are convinced that the movement of the new trade unions will erase all hopes which contrast with the interests of the workers andof socialism. We shall take care that the new law on trade unions--worked out with the participation of their representative delegates--and the law on workers' self-government will create conditions for strengthening the roles of the trade unions and of the working class in every plant in our socialist state.

Comrades, among the many problems of great importance the countryside and agriculture will occupy a leading place in the interest and activities of the party. More than 45 percent of Polish society lives in the countryside. People are living there on whom not only the effects of agriculture but also the effects of other important sectors of the national economy depend, on whom the social climate of the country depends. We are taking pride in the rich traditions of the Polish countryside, the tradition of patriotism, radicalism, cultural movement and thrifty diligence.

How have the present times of our countryside changed thanks to socialism? We will always take care to improve the social and cultural conditions of the rural population.

Our agricultural policy, shaped jointly with the United Peasant Party, forms an important column of the workers and peasant alliance, which is the basis of the people's authority. Agriculture is a matter on a national scale, and this has a dual meaning. Firstly, the entire society is interested in the effects of agriculture, because the level of food availability depends on them. Here shortages are very large. And secondly, not only peasants determine the results of agriculture, but also industry and other sectors of the national economy. In this sphere the neglect is also extensive.

The majority of our agriculture has a small-scale production character. Individual peasants are carrying the main burden of feeding society. We will take care that every peasant should be certain of his ownership and of the permanency of farming his land. We shall support specialization on individual farms. Much concern is required for the utilization of every hectare of land, as well as for actions for the protection against taking over agricultural land for other purposes. One cannot condone the fact that during the past 5 years more than 260,000 hectares of agricultural land was lost.

We will demand from state farms and agricultural production cooperatives more cost-effective methods of farming, creating for them conditions for increased production. We shall promote the socialist changes of our agriculture.

Supplying agriculture with the essential tools of production is of exceptional importance, which means everything which is linked with fertilizing and plant protection, mechanization, construction, drainage, and fuel. Everybody is aware by now that without blast furnaces, without more coke and ore one cannot plan an increase in pig-iron production. The approach to agriculture was different. Stagnation accompanied plans for increased production and there was even a reduction in the use of fertilizers during the last 5 years.

The level of the use of fertilizers does not make our agriculture outstanding among socialist countries. Consequently we cannot be surprised that we do not impress them by the amount of our yields of agricultural crops. This attitude must be changed. In spite of various investment difficulties the questions of agriculture and of the provision of foodstuffs must be treated differently than they have been hitherto. Agriculture itself still has considerable unused potentials for raising output. Consequently we call upon all farmers and ask each of them to think hard what he can still do to help improve the provision of food for the country. It seems to be necessary that we should prepare without delay, together with the United Peasant Party, practical guidelines for an agricultural policy. We should show concern for the development of various forms of agricultural cooperation and provide necessary conditions for the work of agricultural circles as organizations of the rural self-government and representatives of the interests of the farmers before the state authorities and economic institutions.

Comrades, our party is vitally interested in the development of social self-government and in the independence of social organizations. Of course, this does not mean independence from the political ideology of socialism; it means an independent shaping of views and attitudes toward specific issues and problems. This form of independence is the source and condition of activeness and initiative. I repeat: Democracy is not a gesture by the authorities toward the nation but a great and growing need of socialism. It is only on the foundation of this democracy that genuine support for the policy of the party can be born, and so can opposition to erroneous intentions and lead-ins to the abandonment or correction of such intentions. Social self-government and the directing role of the party do not contradict each other but supplement each other. We should lead in such a way that we are able to serve the nation, and we should serve it so that we can lead it. In the first place we must enhance the rank and importance of existing institutions of socialist democracy, particularly those of the Sejm and people's councils.

The Sejm has a well-grounded position in legislative work. This is not enough, however; it is necessary to strengthen its position in mapping out the line of the government's policy in individual spheres and in the performance of real control. In our opinion the Sejm should also examine and approve specific decisions of key importance for the economy, particularly in the case of large-scale investments. Of considerable importance for the increase in the role of the Sejm will be the subordination to it of the Supreme Control Chamber [NIK] as the organ of control over the administration. I am of the opinion that this decision should become the point of departure for a fundamental reinforcement of control within the state. In particular, it is necessary to examine a close link of the committees of public control and people's councils with the organs of NIK.

This will increase the potentials of NIK and will endow the social control with greater status and effectiveness. We are in favor of starting work on amending the People's Councils Act. The practical participation of people's councils in deciding affairs of their regions requires that local administration be given greater rights and independence. Work in this direction has already started. Some partial solutions have already been prepared and are being discussed. We must also increase the influence of councils on the staffing of executive organs and follow the practice of personal accountability for functions held.

We have already given up being guided by the article of the act which deals with council's rights. We are in favor of top jobs in people's councils presidia being entrusted not only to our party activists, but also to those of other political parties and nonparty people. In the light of experience gained so far we must increase the role played by residents' self-government in rural and urban areas. Considerable changes will have to be made in the status of KSR's [Conferences of Workers' Self-Government] in enterprises. In present discussions workers have been drawing attention to the fact that present members of KSR's form part of them on the basis of the jobs they do in other authorities and organs, and that KSR's do not have among them work forces' representatives elected in direct voting and exclusively for work in self-government. In addition, in most important matters, such as production plans and wages fund, decisions are made from above anyway, and so the role KSR's plays in fixing them is minimal. All these problems ought to be solved in the new bill on workers' self-government.

In recent years the economic and social activity has been adversely affected by the far-reaching limitation of the self-governing character of the cooperative movement. There is now a wide-ranging movement toward the reconstruction of the self-governing position of cooperative organizations. In various regions of the country the traditional cooperative associations are being reactivated. We will support this movement and help its activities. We see in it a rich source of initiative and social commitment in the solution of local and nationwide economic problems.

Among social organizations, a special place is occupied by the socialist youth unions. Their role is indicated on the one hand by their activity in representing the interest and strivings of the young generation, and on the other by the ability to shape the outlook and attitudes of young people in the spirit of patriotic and socialist ideals. The aktiv and members of youth organizations have an important role to play in their thinking in the content and methods of action, in enriching them and making them more genuine. At present a student self-government is being formed. The SZSP [Socialist Union of Polish Students], while keeping its ideological and mass nature, favors this process and sees in it a vital factor in solving the problems in its own community and enriching the forms of its social work.

We support this stand in the conviction that student self-government will constitute a new form of socialist democracy. The party itself must change much in its work and in its attitude to the youth unions. They must be treated on the basis of partnership; their independence must be respected. The party organs, state authorities at all levels, and the economic administration should create conditions for a genuine participation of the youth in solving the problems of the country. They should honestly take into account the views of the youth unions, listen to their voice and study their postulates with good will.

Comrades, the basis of the political system of People's Poland lies in the cooperation of our party with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party. Both these allied parties, acting from the position of the recognition of the principles of socialism and of the directing role of our party, constitute an important factor of socialist democracy. We will strengthen our cooperation, we will enrich its contents and free it from the limitations which led to the failure to utilize the potential which the tri-party system creates for the correct functioning of people's power. In the action aimed at widening the front of patriotic forces desirous of the development of the socialist motherland, our party fully appreciates the immense role of people who are not members of any political party. One of the main principles of our policy must be, and will be, the principle of not dividing citizens according to their allegiance to one organization or another, or according to their attitude to religion. We are of the opinion that these matters are decided upon by every person individually, in accordance with their convictions and awareness. For the party, however, the attitude of an individual to the socialist motherland, their concern for its development and prosperity, will be decisive. It is a matter of great importance to guarantee the full implementation of the principle of participation in nonparty public life on the basis of full rights. The extent of this participation is considerable, but for the sake of involving all patriotic forces of the nation in work for Poland we can and should undertake it. This requires genuine consideration to be given in our policy to the opinions of all patriotic quarters, all generations and professional groups, all those who can think in terms of the state and who recognize the assets which socialism offers Poland.

We will expand the range of handing over responsible positions in the economy and in administration, at central and local levels, to nonparty experts. Within the framework of this policy the authority and the status of the National Unity Front will increase as a plane for dialogue and consultations, as a forum for understanding and cooperation of all patriots.

Comrades, our aim was, and is, to ensure an equal start for all youth, and to expand the range of education and of the skills obtained by youth during the educational processes. The school reform, which is in its initial state of implementation, was to serve this purpose. Its present shape still arouses contradictory opinions. Thus it appears that it would be to the point to carry out additional tests and also a wide social discussion on the future of our educational system. On the basis of the results, we must undertake appropriate decisions next year.

The first half of the last decade brought about considerable development of the material base and of means for scientific research. The standard and the achievements of Polish science have increased, but--and this is almost a paradox--the real influence of scientific circles, their results and research on socioeconomic policy and on scientific-technological progress has gradually begun to diminish and become nonproportional to the intellectual potential of the country.

This state of affairs is undergoing changes. We will be guided by the principle of less spectacular (?demand) of the men of the world of science and of more solicitude for their working conditions, for making better use of the results of scientific research in all spheres of life, inclusive of the processes of decision-making.

We are in favor of a wide, constructive discussion on the model and principles of functioning of higher schools. Time is ripe for these schools to be given greater self-government rights, not only with regard to the appointment of their authorities, but also in the field of the program of studies, plans for scientific research and financial matters.

Of particular national value were and always are, the civic attitudes and the sense of responsibility for the future of the state shown by teachers and university teachers. In the present difficult situation they should, and can, play an important role in the strengthening of the highest values of every Pole, in the cocreation of a climate of social order and trust, of creative actions and honest work.

Our policy will be guided both by recognition of the teachers'status in moral categories, as well as by the aim to basically improve the material conditions for teachers.

Of great importance for the identity of our nation, for its spiritual values and socialist transformations of social awareness is the development of Polish culture. This development took place throughout the past decade in conditions of considerable (?freedom of discussion). Even critics or our cultural policy cannot but admit this. We would like to continue this policy by increasing the responsibility of creators (?for the views they propagate), but at the same time freeing them from detailed interference by authorities.

I believe that this is possible on the basis of the acceptance of the structural principles of socialism along with the preservation of full rights to make realistic criticism. As far as artistic form is concerned, our party has not interfered in these matters for a long time and our position will not change at all. We shall endeavor to create the most favorable material conditions for culture and art. However, this requires cooperation of the creative artists. There are many disproportions in allocated funds, in the level of payments and extra income. We believe that these matters should be put in order by the creative groups themselves in a proper way.

Our party is very appreciative of committed artists who invariably have proclaimed and defended the ideals of socialism, being critical of symtoms contrasting with these ideals. we shall continue to support everything which in culture refers to progressive traditions, and which contributes to the spreading of humanist and socialist ideological and moral values. We shall respect the right of the artist to his own viewpoints, to his own way of seeing the world. In the past, many creative artists, including party members, ceased to support the policy of the party. Among them are a number of outstanding writers and poets with merits for Polish literature. There have been various reasons for this and all attempts at a one-sided elucidation would be incorrect. That is why we wish to close the chapter of the past and begin new relations between the party and creative artists, basing them on the principles of mutual understanding, friendly relations, and confidence.

The informing of society about the true state of public matters is an essential guarantee of socialist democracy. The mass communication media have a great role in this. They should fulfill the function of providing factual explanations of party, state, and social control organs' policies. The press, radio and television are an important tool of informing and shaping the postures and viewpoints of people in a direction which will serve the well-being of socialist Poland. The party will shape the lines of mass communication media jointly with journalists, respecting their opinions and professional duties vis-a-vis the whole (?country).

Esteemed comrades, the most essential conclusion resulting from the analysis of events and processes occurring in Poland at present is the need to bring about profound changes and reevaluations of the functions of the party itself. This is the most important guarantee for the future. The party is the leading force of the people.

This position is the expression of the general rule of the historic process of building socialism. It was confirmed by the entire historic experience of People's Poland. The working class and the working people wish to see the party better fulfill its leading role, guarantee in its policy the realization of their class interests, and ensure favorable conditions for Poland's development.

Today we are subjecting our policy to a critical appraisal. This is our political and moral duty. At the same time we must not forget that during the second half of the 1970's it was in fact within the ranks of the party that there developed sharp criticism of the economic and social policies that were being implemented.

Let us recall the discussion before the eighth congress, in which thousands of members of our party participated, displaying great maturity and principles.

The main sources of the mistakes and deformations stemmed from the departures from Leninist principles and norms of life within the party. Therein lies the most significant cause of the violation of the bonds linking the party with the masses. This led to the weakening of the leading role of the party in social life. That is why we must pay particular attention to this matter.

All the historical experiences of Polish and of the international communist movement show that a Marxist-Leninist party of the working class can fulfill its leading role in the struggle for socialism only when it consistently applies the principles of democratic centralism. These principles constitute the foundations of united and disciplined, and at the same time, democratic actions of the party.

In life within the party democratic centralism insures, first of all, the unity of party ranks, ideological unity, and the unity of action in political struggle.

The other side of democratic centralism is found in the democratic character of relations within the party. This means, first of all, a type of functioning of the party in which every decision is preceeded by a free, unfettered discussion. The democratic norms of life within the party thus create for every member of the party the chance to express his views and opinions.

I am here recalling old truths, which are well known to all of us, but what matters is that we deviated from these old, correct, well-tried truths in our actions, primarily in the work of the leading central echelons of the party. That is why we must return to them today, implement them with firmness and determination.

The ability to discover the correct relationship between centralism and democracy constitutes one of the most complex problems in the political work of our movement. First of all, we must restore to the statutes of the party the status of party law, which must be observed by everyone to the same degree.

Insuring the free election of party authorities calls for special attention. This complies with the principles contained in the statutes. There must be unfettered freedom to put forward and to discuss candidates. We must institutionally, while adhering to the statutes, define the duties of the Politburo, of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee, and the duties of the first secretary, as well as their relationship on the Central Committee.

As the result of this, we must create in practice conditions in which the leadership would be supervised by the party, the statutes and the real will of the majority. The same applies to all the executive organs beginning with the executive of the party.

The Central Committee should work out the kind of working procedures which would insure a permament and effective control over the work of the Politburo.

This cause would be served if the Politburo would submit once or twice a year a report on its activities at the (?Central Committee) plenum. After a discussion, the plenum would define its attitude to such a report.

One of the more important problems for the party is that of making the executive work of the apparatus more efficient. Our party workers are in the vast majority men of high professional qualifications, ideological and selfless. We shall be improving their work. We must give recognition for experience in party work, for experiences in solving various complex problems in the country, and we must popularize these experiences.

We must introduce the practice of having fewer guidelines and pay more attention to practical experience.

In the proposals and resolutions put forward by party organizations there are numerous proposals on the need for formal preventive guarantees against the distortion of Leninist principles. There are postulates on the election system, the secrecy of voting in elections to all party organs; limiting the term of office in leading functions; and the strengthening of the position of the Central Party Control Commission by having it elected at congresses and conferences.

All thse proposals must be dealt with carefully during the preparations for the congress. But we must remember that all the formal solutions will in themselves not guarantee democracy. The institutional changes are very important, but equally important is the deep reconstruction of the internal relations in the party.

We, members of the party, should stand out through our attitude to reality. This does not mean that we must adopt affirmative or defensive postures where nonparty people point out things. Our sight must be sharper and more penetrating, but what is most important is that our attitudes must always be active, marked by a readiness to give, to change reality, to create new and better conditions. For several decades party people underwent the greatest sacrifices and suffering for their convictions, for the cause of the working class and the nation. Magnificent personalities grew out of that struggle. But the main characteristic of communists remains their active attitude to reality, their determination to transform it in compliance with the ideals of socialism, with the interests of the working people.

This is closely linked with the quality of party ranks. Let there be fewer of us, but let us be convincing and determined, men who consciously take up the burden of active service for our socialist fatherland.

Today we also need a deep, critical appraisal of the cadres policy. It had many weaknesses. There are in Poland thousands of ideological, wise and honest people. The ecucation of our nation and its economic and political experience have increased greatly. But we are still unable to utilize them effectively.

We have begun a process of indispensable changes. The basis of cadre policy will be objective, a just assessment of past activities, ideological posture and qualifications. Such an assessment cannot be reached without the opinion of the party organization and interested groups of people. An emphasis on independence and confidence, and at the same time on control and strict demands on people in junior positions, will be a principle of our cadre policy. It will be necessary to create a system of paving the way for those who are outstandingly gifted, particularly honest, and who distinguish themselves by ideological firmness.

There is at present a particularly strong sensitivity in society and the party to moral and ethical questions. We should deepen and consolidate this sensitivity. A weakening of demands in this sphere has caused great damage to the party.

Now the Central Party Control Commission will propose that the plenum draw party conclusions from crass license and abuses in the management of public assets. Unfortunately, cases of such license, on a varying scale, were not isolated. This casts a shadow on the good name of the cadres of our party and state. It causes gossip and talk, which becomes a tool of political struggle.

Our position is as follows: Every case of dishonesty and abuse is and will be thoroughly examined by party control, by the Supreme Chamber of Control and public prosecution. Every confirmed fact will be lawfully and severely punished. On the other hand, we shall resist with determination unfounded slander and calumnies of people, a phenomenon which is also occurring.

Single family houses and summer holiday homes are now being discussed. During the last decade more than 300,000 single family houses were constructed in Poland, not including peasant dwellings, and several-score thousand holiday houses built by people from various milieus. Individual building should also be supported in the future. However, care should be taken that in every case it proceed legally and honestly. Every abuse requires examination and corresponding punishment in case of confirmation.

There is a proposal under consideration that financial organs with the participation of organs of the Supreme Chamber of Control check from the viewpoint of the legality of funds used, all private construction investments, except peasant ones, which are causing doubts and were completed during the last decade.

Esteemed comrades, the relations between party and state, between party echelons and state organs require serious deliberation by the Central Committee. Correct principles have been put forward in this sphere, such as "the party directs and the government governs," yet reality has been deviating from them. In practice, the far advanced union of political and economic decision-making centers were especially harmful, they misshaped the decisionmaking processes and led to a disappearance of responsibility. We have taken steps to free the party echelons from direct management, from making concrete economic decisions. We are in favor of independent actions by the government and the administration under the constant and penetrating control of representative organs. The central party echelons should, in a committed way, make pronouncements in strategic and direction-giving matters which decide the structure and division of national assets or national income--which means the situation of the working people.

As regards concrete economic and state decisions we will maintain a greater distance, concentrating on systematic control having the support of the commitment of wide social masses.

However, what is most important right now for the next few weeks and months? Let us evaluate the past, let us draw conclusions, but let us direct the main attention to the burning needs of the present day, having the future of Poland in mind. The party, its very organization, must stand courageously in the vanguard of positive changes, it must initiate them. Only then can we ensure essence to these changes in accordance with socialism and the interests of the nation. One must not submit to any demagogical accusations, because it has to do with the achievement of the people, of its consecutive generations, those who fought for the freedom of Poland, lifted her present shape and position. We are all feeling the need of a basic turn of party links toward the working people, towards their (?way), opinions and initiatives. The party cannot close itself within its own affairs. It is in the best Leninist tradition to work practically among the masses. Let us restore to it its place and value.

Comrades, the prolonged crisis experienced by our country has aroused hopes in anti-communist centers that it may be exploited for the weakening of the stability of the balance of power in Europe. Naturally, at the expense of Poland, at the expense of its interests. In this connection one must state with determination that our party and people will never permit a violation of the position which we have attained, thanks to the victory in World War II and subsequently because of socialism. Our people live within secure borders. It is an unusually favorable situation which permits us to solve even the most difficult problems of peace with a feeling of external security. The alliance with the Soviet Union, the friendly relations developed with all the countries of the socialist community, are, for the Polish nation, an unalienable asset, and we will continue to attach the greatest weight to it.

During the last difficult months the confidence in our party, the understanding of the character of our difficulties by our socialist friends constitutes a factor of an exceptionally essential significance. Let this truth become general during the days of national discussions on the ways and methods which ought to be applied in repairing our socialist republic. Together with the fraternal countries we will strengthen the political and defensive alliance of the Warsaw Pact, the decisive factor in the consolidation of the security of the states of the socialist community and of peace in Europe. We will consistently widen and implement the program of socialist integration within CEMA. Our party will continue to strengthen and develop the ties of cooperation and internationalist solidarity with the communist and workers parties in the capitalist countries.

We wish to make an active contribution to the strengthening of the unity of the international workers' movement. Owing to its correct foreign policy, People's Poland has gained considerable international prestige. We have always been on the side of those forces and arguments opposing the arms race, attempts at a return to the cold war, the poisoning of international atmosphere and the pursuance of the policy from the position of strength. In the European dialogue that has been continuing for several years, Poland has always presented a constructive attitude, raising matters that were urgent and essential and ready for a solution, meeting halfway every pertinent proposal and argument.

This is our achievement. It must not be treated lightly by anyone and no one must weaken the part played by Poland in the process of strengthening the policy of detente. Our creative contribution to the general development of European confidence, security and peaceful cooperation consolidates Poland's position in Europe and in the world. We shall continue to proceed along this path. We shall actively develop our relations with capitalist countries, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, guided by the overriding interests of the cause of peace and detente. The same is true of economic relations, the essence of which lies in partnership and mutual advantage. Also unchanged are the foundations of our relations with the developing countries and with the movement of the nonaligned states. We attach great importance to the successful outcome of the meeting in Madrid, which should lead to an accord on practical measures for the further comprehensive implementation of the Helsinki Final Act as well as create conditions for a constructive process which was initiated at the Helsinki conference. We are still ready to take energetic action in favor of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe and we confirm that we are ready to host this conference in Warsaw. We are convinced, deeply convinced, that the consistent and constructive line of our policy on foreign affairs, uniting our nation on the broadest plane and enjoying its determined support, should be continued with advantage for our own country and for the cause of peace and social progress in Europe and throughout the world.

Esteemed comrades, the character of the crisis and the principles of our ideology have imposed on us the choice of the line of accord as the way out of the situation.

We are consistent on this point and we will remain consistent. We are seeking accord, and cooperation with all social trends, with all quarters and all people who stand by the state principles of People's Poland and who follow positive objectives; and with all who wish to solve and not exacerbate the country's problems. The policy of accord and coor ration is the only chance for our country. It requires patience on the part of the uthorities as well as moderation and a sense of discipline on the part of the nation. we assess the situation soberly. There exists in our country today not only the line of accord--there also exists the line of division. Accord is supported by those in favor of renewal and recovery. They are those who stand for constructive action, for cooperation in the name of the good of the country. They frequently criticize--eagerly and loudly--various negative phenomena. In these criticisms they are not always right, but our party wants to carry on the discussion--the dialogue--with them, and will do so, drawing conclusions from what is true and just. Yet we know equally well that there are in our country not only the supporters of accord; but also determined opponents of socialism. Very often they boast that allegedly they are the first to begin to criticize the mistakes and the faults. But this is not true. They are not criticizing mistakes in order to remove them but to exploit them for their attacks on socialism.

They proclaim that the socialist system is not capable of being reformed and call for its abolition. Some of them would like to do away with it at a stroke, others by evolution. To the opponents of socialism, errors and irregularities are simply a pretext for attacks against the authorities. It is not their wish to put anything right, nor do they believe in any renewal. They want political struggle and this is why they spread anxiety, demagogy and anarchy. The party, the people's power, has recognized serious mistakes, has demonstrated the best possible will at a most dramatic time. The party has undertaken and will continue to undertake every possible measure to deal with the difficult situation, to secure a good future for our nation's socialist development.

But at the same time it would be too one-sided, as well as incorrect, to reduce all our efforts to improvement from above, although the gravest responsibility rests on us. For us to fare better, we must all be better; this means that we must lead better and work better. There is no other way. Nobody will do this job for us. Nobody will undertake to support a nation of 35 million people.

The proposals we are putting forward on the ways of dealing with the present situation call, in many aspects, for a party and public discussion. They must assume a concrete form of action. Our community's current activeness, its turning towards public affairs, gives us hope for the future. Our program will serve to give the citizens the position in the state he deserves, and the same applies to workers in their workplaces; it will serve to give greater civic rights and at the same time responsibility.

At the same time we shall strive to ensure in every profession and in every situation that the real measure of a man's word should be judged by his work, his contribution to the building of our motherland. We will also strive to ensure that every citizen of Poland feels respected and secure, that law and order prevails, and that law is observed strictly and uniformly by all.

We sould like to assure workers that state policy will be based on their strivings and aspirations, that there will be a development of self-governing forms of participation in the management of enterprises, that there will be a just system of rewards which will link pay with genuine contribution and productivity. We assure farmers that party policy is aimed at making what they earn permanently theirs, at creating favorable conditions for private and nationalized farms, at making farmers' toil profitable.

We would like to open a wide field of activity to the intelligentsia, academics and educators, to those who work in culture and art, engineers, technologists and economists, a field of activity in practical development of socialist democracy, activity in preparing and promoting reforms and increasing our nations spiritual values.

To our young people we propose active partnership in socialist construction, in Poland's social and political life. We offer them the opportunity of gaining qualification and promotion in their chosen profession, of better conditions for providing a richer life for themselves.

To the soldiers of the Polish Army we express our appreciation for their dedicated and steadfast service in guarding the people's republic; for their attitude and work for Poland. We fully appreciate the lawful and responsible work done by the organs of public order, all functionaries of the civic militia and security services.

Esteemed comrades! Many party organizations have suggested that we call a special party congress. This suggestion is fully justified. Important changes are taking place in Poland's social and political situation and these changes should be met with new programmatic solutions, and only a congress, our party's highest authority, is empowered to pass such programmatic provisions,and to introduce appropriate amendments to our statute.

Serious and convincing considerations of a political nature also speak in favor of calling the ninth party congress. In accordance with our movement's tradition, preparations for the congress and its deliberations have always been the most important events in our party's life. Congresses attract the attention of our community and stir the whole party to its very depths. Precongress campaigns provide the widest possible forum at which views can be expressed by every party member. All basic party organizations without exception take part in it. The preparatory campaign for a special congress will provide the organizational framework for a partywide democratic discussion during which party members will be able to put forward their thoughts and opinions, demands and suggestions.

The decision to call the congress will be for the whole of our society an important augury of the genuineness and good faith of our plans. The decision will furnish another proof that the party is in favor of the democratic method of overcoming the effects of the crisis which has shaken our society. The preparation of program provisions to be put before the congress is a very difficult and responsible job. We feel that it should be started right away.

The Politburo will put appropriate proposals dealing with preparations for the congress before the party Central Committee at its next plenary session.

Esteemed comrades! In working communities, in production enterprises, in all homes, a great debate is taking place over our country's problems. Many words of bitter criticism are being uttered together with many suggestions and proposals. Our party should glean from this debate everything that is wise and right, everything creative. Poland needs an alliance of prudent and wise people. Poland needs an alliance of people seeking reforms and endowed with a sense of responsibility for the destiny of the nation, people who are aware of the fact that changes, if they are to be lasting, must be introduced gradually so as not to demolish but to transform the structures of social and economic life. There are many such people in the ranks of our party, in the allied political parties and among those who belong to no party. And here lies our main chance for the future and for the development of our socialist motherland.

Report on Plenum Discussion

LD050151 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Following the Politburo report delivered by Stanislaw Kania, a discussion began. Today, 18 speakers took part.

The attempt to conduct an analysis of the reasons for the present sociopolitical crisis in Poland formed the main stream of the discussion. It was deemed essential in the present conditions for the party to regain the confidence of the work forces and rebuild party authority in the community. The nation must be convinced, it was said, that the party is taking its word seriously. The starting point is to clean the party ranks of people who compromise it, and to point out clearly the people who are responsible for bringing Poland to the brink of the crisis. However, this is only the beginning of the road. It is essential to have permanent guarantees protecting socialism in Poland against deformations and distortions. Such guarantees are demanded by the working class, the whole community and party members. In order to achieve them, it is necessary to begin with the party itself, with democratization of the style and methods of its work. Hence the proposals submitted during the debate to limit the number of terms of office of the leading functions, and to give an authentic character to the debate within the party.

This means that decisions must be made and differing views must be confronted. It is essential to restore the legal role to the eligible organs of the party and the collegiate character of the work of the party links. During the debate the principle "the party leads and the government governs" has been mentioned several times. It is high time to fill this slogan with solid content, it was said. In connection with this, opinions were expressed against the simultaneous holding of party and administrative functions. This leads to the diffusion of competence and responsibility.

A critical evaluation was given to the neglect in the political work of the party and to not taking seriously enough the role played in this sector by the party organizations in work enterprises. The party can cope with its tasks, it was stressed, only if it is, as the name of the party states, united and unified. It is true that the party is responsible for Poland; that is why, said one of the speakers, it is extremely important to pull the party out of its lethargy. It is essential to strengthen the role of the organs of representation, in particular of the Sejm. In connection with this it was proposed that the drafts of all significant development concepts; (?that is, investment projects), be presented to the Sejm by the government. The parliament could then approve them or send them back. Significantly changing the system of planning and managing the economy was deemed one of the most important tasks. It is essential that competent representatives of the economic sciences participate in preparing such reforms.

The presence of the men of science in making all significant decisions and taking their opinions into consideration [words indistinct] was deemed extremely important. Warnings were also expressed against too detailed intervention in cultural matters, against the danger created when the private tastes in art of those who are highly placed are incorporated into the mechanism of power.

The proposal to call the extraordinary ninth congress was supported in the debate. The proper preparation of the congress, it was stated, requires public announcement and a public debate of the solid evaluation of the state of our economy in a manner comprehensible to the working people and presentation of various ways to lead the country out of the crisis.

The plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee will reopen its deliberations tomorrow morning.

List of Discussion Participants

LD050508 Warsaw PAP in English 0200 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct, (PAP)--A successive session of the 6th plenary meeting of the PUWP CC began here this morning.

The report by the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, entitled "The Political Situation in the Country and the Current Tasks of the Party" was read by first secretary of the PUWP CC Stanislaw Kania.

The report was followed by a discussion, in which 18 participants in the plenum took part.

The agenda of the plenum also envisages organizational matters.

The debate of the 6th PUWP CC plenum will be continued tomorrow.

Here is the list of participants in the discussion: alternate member of the PUWP CC, First Secretary of the PUWP Factory Committee at the Adolf Warski Shipyard in Szczecin Stanislaw Miskiewicz; PUWP CC member, worker of the Ursus mechanical plant in Warsaw Zygmunt Wronski; alternate member of the PUWP CC, rector of the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy in Krakow Roman Ney; PUWP CC member, First Secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Gdansk Tadeusz Fiszbach; PUWP CC member, woman worker of the flax weaving plant in Zyrardow Stanislawa Kruk; PUWP CC member, rector of the Silesian University in Katowice Henryk Rechowicz; PUWP CC member, President of the Supreme Board of Control Mieczyslaw Moczar; PUWP CC member, Vice-President of the Polish Writers' Union Jerzy Putrament; PUWP CC member Jerzy Lukaszewicz; member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Zdzislaw Grudzien; PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk; PUWP CC member, First Secretary of the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Lublin Wladyslaw Kruk; member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Premier Jozef Pinkowski; PUWP CC member, worker of the Boleslaw Bierut steel mill in Czestochowa Kazimierz Jarzabek; alternate member of the PUWP CC, editor-in-chief of CHLOPSKA DROGA paper Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek; PUWP CC member, worker of the Warszawa steel mill Zygmunt Gajewski; member of the PUWP Political Bureau, PUWP CC Secretary Stefan Olszowski; and PUWP CC member, First Secretary of the PUWP Lodz Committee Boleslaw Koperski.

5 October Session

LD050914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The session of the sixth PZPR Central Committee plenum has resumed work in Warsaw. Discussions are continuing on the report of the Central Committee Politburo on the political situation of the country and on the current tasks of the party which was delivered yesterday by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee. The agenda also envisages the examination of organizational matters.

Criticism of Graft

LD051319 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] The leading topic today is the plenum of the PZPR Central Committee. Discussions were resumed in the morning on the Politburo report entitled "The Political Situation in the Country and the Current Tasks of the Party" delivered by Stanislaw Kania yesterday. As you are aware the agenda also envisages organizational matters, apart from reports and discussions. I would like to quote an excerpt of one of yesterday's statements which, like other statements, has not appeared in today's press.

Stanislaw Miskiewicz, candidate member of the Central Committee [as heard] and first secretary of the party works committee at the Adolf Warski Szczecin shipyard, said the following: At present every member of the party bears the burden in one form or another of the consequences of the mistakes of the past few years. Rank-and-file members of the party shoulder the worst but least deserved punishment by accepting the criticism and blame for all the mistakes in the party's policies. It is not the party but people with specific Christian and surnames who should exhibit humility towards the party and the whole working class.

I call the matter concerning Szczepanski [former chairman of Radio and Television Affairs Committee] and many others not an affair but rather a degneration. We would all like to see such people answerable, like every citizen, to the socialist administration of justice. The quicker we expose these people the better things will be for the party and the country.

Stanislaw Miskiewicz also pointed to the fact that neither the Politburo report nor other materials state precisely who exploited his own position for private gain, and expressed the opinion that this must be defined unambiguously in relation to members of the Central Committee, the government, the first secretaries of voivodship committees and voivodas. Only then should those who cannot be criticized continue, together with the echelons, the further process of renewal and cleaning up.

This was the opinion, ladies and gentlemen, expressed by Stanislaw Miskiewicz, candidate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the party works committee at the Adolf Warski Szczecin shipyard, who was one of those taking part in the discussions at the sixth plenum.

5 October Proceedings, Speakers

LD052024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] At the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee taking place in Warsaw, discussion continues on the report of the Politburo presented yesterday by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, the title of the report being "The Political Situation of the Country and the Current Tasks of the Party."

The debate is heated, not free of polemics, and there are words dictated by bitterness, but the sense of responsibility of the political leadership of the country for the dramatic situation in Poland, for the direction and process of renewal dominates the debate.

In the program for finding an exit from this situation, a great role is placed on actions which will restore the economy and restore the market to health. A problem of fundamental importance is the future of agriculture. We must allocate considerably larger funds for its development and at the same time create the conviction in rural areas that the agriculture policy will be stable. We must create conditions for the revival of rural self-government.

We must also speed up those sectors of the economy which decide the satisfaction of general social needs, because what matters is that the rapidly growing mass of money in circulation must not become just printed pieces of paper.

It was decided that it is necessary to speed up work on the general reform of planning management, where the proper status should be restored for central planning. However, we must at the same time ensure independence of voivodships and to enterprises.

It was decided that the democratization of our political and socioeconomic life will constitute a fundamental guarantee for renewal. Demands were made for raising the status of self-government in all spheres, especially the expansion and esteem of workers' self-government.

Today's central socioeconomic problem is the situation in the trade union movement. The organizational unity of the trade union movement has ceased to exist, stated a representative of the hitherto-existing trade union. There remains the unity and the common interests of all working people. This provides a firm base for cooperation between the different trade union branches and the newly-formed trade unions.

It was recognized that one of the fundamental guarantees for the rationalization of economic and social policy lies in directing the greater activity of the party toward representative institutions, especially the Sejm.

This is a particularly previous forum for the dialogue aimed at seeking and developing the ways of political responsibility for socialist Poland, irrespective of differing philosophical views. So far the following speakers have taken the floor in the discussion:

Stanislaw Gabrielski, deputy Central Committee member and chairman of the Central Board of the Socialist Union of Polish Students; Wojciech Jaruzelski, Politburo member and minister of national defense; Tadeusz Kosciowski, deputy Central Committee member, farmer from (Bielany) village, Lomazy Parish in Biala Podlaska Voivodship; Tadeusz Grabski, Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ignacy (Drabik), Central Committee member and senior master craftsman at the Predom metal works in Skarzysko Kamienna; Zdzislaw Zandarowski, member of the Central Committee; Alojzy Karkoszka, Politburo member and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee; Antoni Wrobel, Central Committee member and electrical and mechanical worker at the Mazowsze petrochemical plant in Plock; Jozef Tejchma, Central Committee member and ambassador to Switzerland: Jozef Buzinski, Central Committee member and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Bielsko Biala; Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Politburo member and deputy premier; (Jan Labedzki), Central Committee member and brigade leader in Gdansk Lenin shipyard; Romuald Jankowski, deputy Central Committee member and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council; Edward Szymanski, deputy Central Committee member and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Wloclawek; Jerzy Skalski, Central Committee member and senior railroad engineer at Polish railways depot in Zdunska Wola (Karsznice) in Sieradz Voivodship; Krystyn Dabrowa, Central Committee member and first secretary of Krakow party committee; Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and deputy premier; Edward Pustelnik, Central Committee member and senior tools supervisor at the Gryfia repair shipyard in Szczecin; Eugeniusz Stawinski, deputy chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission; Janusz Owczarek, deputy Central Committee member and governor of Wroclaw;

Stanislaw Wronski, Central Committee member, chief editor of NOWE DROGI and chairman of the Central Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy; and Ludwik (Maznicki), Central Committee member and first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Zamosc.

The sixth party Central Committee plenum session continues.

Motions Commission Appointed

LD050514 Warsaw PAP in English 0210 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct (PAP)--The 6th plenum of the PUWP CC appointed a motions commission today. The head of the commission is member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC Stefan Olszowski. The commission consists of 14 people.

Members of the commission: member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Vice-Premier Kazimierz Barcikowski; member of the PUWP CC, chief of the Polish Army Main Political Board Jozef Baryla; member of the CC, First Secretary of the Szczecin Voivodship PUWP committee Janusz Brych; member of the PUWP CC, worker at Barbara Chorzowleal mine Gerard Gabrys; member of the CC, first secretary of the Bielsko Biala city PUWP committee Stefan Goralik; secretary of the PUWP CC Tadeusz Grabski; member of the PUWP CC, worker from engineering and building enterprise from Krakow Boguslaw Jamroz; member of the PUWP CC, Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Planning Commission Henryk Kisiel; alternate member of the PUWP CC, worker from the Mera-Elwro computer plant from Wroclaw Janina Kostrzewska; member of the CC, First Secretary of the Lublin Voivodship PUWP committee Wladyslaw Kruk; Secretary of the PUWP CC Zdzislaw Kurowski; member of the PUWP CC, foreman at Gdansk Lenin Shipyard Jan Labecki; alternate member of the PUWP CC, worker from the Femina textile plant of Lodz Jadwiga Nowakowska; member of the PUWP CC, farmer from Wroclaw Voivodship Stanislaw Soltysinski.

Call for Purge

LD060058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Debate continues on the sources of the social conflict in Poland and trends in the improvement process at the sixth plenum of the Central Committee of the PZPR. It has been stressed that this process must follow the precepts of the social contract. The accords concluded with the work forces on the coast and Silesia create an opportunity to exercise regular social control over the working of the power apparatus. This is a most essential mechanism which can prevent to a considerable degree this kind of crisis in the future.

The plenum debate also underlined the imperative need for moral renewal of the party, for the purging from its ranks of men who compromise the party, who were violating the norms of law and moral principles. The party must clearly and by name indicate those who are most reponsible for driving Poland to the brink of catastrophe.

In factories throughout the country, in all social settings the universal demand can be heard today for permanent legal and political guarantees which would protect socialism in Poland from distortions and the country from crises which give rise to ever-growing moral and material devastation. The meeting considered that one of the fundamental guarantees for the rationalization of the social and economic policy is directing greater party activeness toward the representative bodies, particularly the Sejm. This a most valuable forum for the dialogue in the quest and development of paths of political responsibility for socialist Poland regardless of differences of philosophical persuasion.

Recall Motion

LD052210 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] delivered yesterday by Stanislaw Kania. The Warsaw central newspapers which appeared today, in extra Sunday editions, carry the text of the document. They were sold out at once.

The debate at the plenum continues. So far today, 27 speakers have taken the floor, with yesterday's speakers making a total of 45 in all.

The debate is too extensive by its content and size to attempt to summarize it during such a brief review of events and details will no doubt be found in tomorrow's press. One can only state in general that virtually all speakers are trying to find the true causes of the present crisis, seeking a way out which would restore the social trust in the highest authorities through the deepening of socialist democracy in the party and the state, by embarking on a program of essential social and economic reforms, implementing the just demands submitted by workers and applying summary solutions designed to improve the living conditions of the community.

It is also being stressed that it is imperative to resume normal, rhythmical work as a condition for the realization of all other plans.

The debate expressed support for the theses contained in the Politburo paper. Today's speakers at the sixth plenum included representatives of most voivodship party organizations and most members of the Politburo and Central Committee secretaries including Kazimierz Barcikowski, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Alojzy Karkoszka, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Tadeusz Grabski.

The latter submitted a motion demanding the recall of Edward Babiuch, Zdzislaw Zandarowski, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Jan Szydlak, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and Tadeusz Pyka from the Central Committee.

At the end of the debate the plenum will deal with organizational matters.

Report Discussion Ends

LD060518 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The debate of the sixth plenum of the Central Committee of the PZPR held in Warsaw continues. The discussion of the Politburo report delivered on Saturday by the first secretary of the party Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, has ended.

The plenum has adopted three resolutions. We will acquaint you with their contents in later broadcasts.

Central Committee Personnel Changes

LD061026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] The session of the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee continued from 0900 in Warsaw yesterday. This session ended today at 0625 after continuing without interruption during the night. The deliberations were chaired by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

Both yesterday and today discussions were in progress on the report of the Central Committee Politburo about the political situation in the country and the current tasks of the party delivered on Saturday by Stanislaw Kania.

On behalf of the motions commission its chairman Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, presented draft resolutions. A resolution of the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee was passed unanimously. Next a resolution of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee in personnel matters was passed.

In connection with the raising at the plenum of the question of the responsibility of the former first secretary of the party Central Committee, Comrade Edward Gierek, the Central Committee considers that the examination of this case will be proper when Comrade Edward Gierek's state of health allows him to attend the Central Committee meeting.

The Central Committee, guided by the universally expressed party opinion concerning the establishment of personal responsibility for the causes that led to the weakening of the bonds between the party and the masses and to a sharp social and economic crisis, resolves:

To recall from the Central Committee:

Comrades Edward Babiuch and Zdzislaw Zandarowski for allowing distortions in interparty life, for shaping an incorrect style of party work and for inadequate concern for the quality of party ranks;

Jerzy Lukaszewicz for errors in directing the ideological activities of the party and institutions of the ideological front and for shaping a propaganda line divorced from reality;

Jan Szydlak for errors in economic policy and support for arbitrary action in this field;

Tadeusz Wrzaszyczyk for errors in planning and managing the economy;

Tadeusz Pyka for an incorrect style of management and work with economic personnel, and for irresponsible bearing in the first phase of talks with the strike committees in Gdansk.

The Central Committee of the party accepts the resignation of Comrade Zdzislaw Grudzien from the post of Politburo member cause of his poor state of health.

The Central Committee accepts the resignation from posts of candidate Central Committee members of comrades:

Stanislaw Kulesza, former first secretary of the party voivodship in Leszno;

Alfred Kowalski, former first secretary of party voivodship committee in Pila.

Next a resolution, which was submitted by the Central Party Control Commission, in the matter of Maciej Szczepanski and Eugeniusz Patyk was passed.

The party Central Committee, after having acquainted itself with the decisions of a commission chaired by Henryk Marian, vice chairman of the Central Party Control Committee, and which was appointed by the Politburo to investigate the foundations of the charges leveled against the former leadership of the Committee for Radio and Television affairs, states that Comrade Maciej Szczepanski, former chairman of the committee, and Comrade Eugeniusz Patyk, former first deputy chairman of the committee, are guilty of breaking the law in the way they disposed of budget resources; of bad management and extravagance as regards spending on official functions and trips; and of flagrantly violating fiscal regulations in foreign currency dealings in the coproduction of films and in the appointment of companies with foreign shareholders.

They are also guilty of considerable irregularities in managing the committee and in shaping relations between people; of suppressing criticism which resulted in demotions and even dismissals, and of not taking into account the opinions of the primary party organization and of the works council; of making supervision of the work done by the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs difficult; and of resisting the fulfillment of the statutory function of the Supreme Chamber of Control in relation to the committee.

Based on what has been established to date the Central Committee decides the following: to recall Comrade Maciej Szczepanski from the composition of members of the Central Committee; and to recall Comrade Eugeniusz Patyk from the composition of candidate members of the Central Committee; to recommend to the party works committee at the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs that it urgently investigate the charges and apply, in accordance with the principles of the statute, party sanctions against Maciej Szczepanski and Eugeniusz Patyk. The cheking being carried out by bodies of the Supreme Chamber of Control and the prosecutor's office is aimed, in keeping with the principles of law and order, at establishing the personal and legal guilt of individual members of the leadership of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs.

The following have been appointed at the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee as members of the Central Committee:

(Andrzej Bosowki), senior master at the Rafako boiler factory in Raciborz; (Stefan Fiuk), assembly team leader of the Polish State Railways traffic and communications base in (?Trzebica); Stanislaw Gabrielski, chairman of the main board of the Socialist Union of Polish Students; (Janina Kostrzewska), computer assembly worker and team leader at the Mera-Elwro apparatus-measuring computer systems center in Wroclaw; (Boleslaw Kowalczyk), first bottler at the Zawiercie steelworks; (Tadeusz Kosianowski), a farmer from Biala Podlaska Voivodship; Jozef Masny, first secretary of the Ople Voivodship party committee; Stanislaw Miskieticz, first secretary of the party works committee in the Adolf Warski Szczecin shipyard; Roman Ney, rector of the mining and metallurgy academy in Krakow; (Jadwiga Nowakohska), in a tailoring shop from the Femina knitwear enterprise in Lodz; Stanislaw Opalko, merited social activist, old-age pensioner and member of the Executive of the Tarnow Voivodship party committee and chairman of the voivodship committee of the Front of National Unity; Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek, editor in chief of CHLOPSKA DROGA; Henryk Szablak, a secretary of the voivodship party committee in Waraaw; Edward Szymanski, first secretary of the Wloclawek Voivodship party committee; Andrezej Wasilewski, director of the State Publishing Institute.

The following have been appointed candidate members of the PZPR Central Committee:

Zdzislaw Balicki, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs; Wieslaw Bek, chief editor of TRYBUNA LUDU; (Jan Buras), train driver at the Polish State Railways junction in Kielce; Jerzy Kusiak, first secretary of the Poznan Voivodship party committee; (Henryk Lewandowski), ship plumber at the Komuna Paryska shipyard in Gdyna; (Michael Niedzwziedz), first secretary of the Pila Voivodship party committee; (Jerzy Romanik), team leader of miners at the Siemianowice hard coal mines; and (Aldin Siwak), construction team leader in the Warszawa-Wschod municipal building committee.

The following have been appointed to the Central Party Control Commission from among members of the party Central Committee;

(Boleslaw Drozdz), leader of a team of tool setters at the Stalowa Wola steelworks; Leonard Gadzinowski, director of the Bartoszyce agricultural combine in Olsztyn voivodship; (Zofia Grzyb), team leader at the Radom Radoskor leather industry factory in Radom; Zdzislaw [as heard] Stepien, former director of the cadre department of the Central Committee; Henryk Szafranski, member of the Council of State; Zygmunt Wrosnki, coremaker at the Ursus mechanical plant; Antoni Wrobel, wireman at the Mazowieckie refinery and petrochemicals plant; and Stanislaw Zielinski, tool setter at the Cegielski locomotive and carriage carriage factory in Poznan.

The following has been elected from among the candidate members of the Central Committee to the Central Party Control Commission:

(Henryk Wieniaszewski), team leader at the Chemitex-Elana factory in Torun.

The following have been appointed members of the Central Party Control Commission from outside the Central Committee:

Michal Atlas, director of the Administration Department of the Central Committee; (Jan Bombas), first secretary of the factory party committee at the (?Lenin) steelworks; (Barbara Krupa-Wojciechowska), professor at the medical academy in Gdansk and member of the Gdansk Voivodship Party Committee; (Tadeusz Madej), turner at the Dolmel factory in Wroclaw and member of the executive of the factory party committee; (Jan Malyska), first smelter at the steel melting shop at the Nowotki steelworks in Ostrowiec Swietokrzyski and member of the works party committee; (Wladyslaw Maczuga), first master at the Mielec transport equipment production plant and chairman of the works party control commission and member of the voivodship party committee; (Jerzy Urbanski), first secretary of a factory committee in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy. The Central Committee has recalled Andrzej Zabinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, from the function of secretary of the Central Committee in connection with his being elected to first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Katowice.

The Central Committee has appointed Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo, to secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Wladyslaw Kruk, first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Lublin, and Roman Ney, rector of the Mining and Metallurgy Academy in Krakow, have been appointed candidate members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo.

Stanislaw Gabrielski, chairman of the main board of the Socialist Union of Polish Students, has been appointed a member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

The proposals were passed unanimously as the result of a vote.

Stanislaw Kania congratulated the comrades who had been elected to the central party authorities. At the close of the deliberations of the sixth plenum a speech was delivered by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee. The text of this speech will appear in tomorrow's newspapers. The sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee ended with the singing of the Internationale.

NOWE DROGI EDITOR KRASUCKI ASSESSES KANIA REPORT

LD051635 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] In accordance with what we said at the beginning of the broadcast we now give you the first statements and first reflections on the subject of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee. We have at our microphone Ludwik Krasucki, deputy editor in chief of NOWE DROGI:

It would be like forcing an open door to say that this is a very important plenum. It is taking place during the most grave crisis in the post war history of our country. It has met to determine the sources and causes of the crisis and to map out roads along which it will be possible to restore confidence, to overcome our tremendous economic difficulties, and to lead our country once more back onto a course of successful development. This is why the public in general is asking for guarantees.

Stanislaw Kania mentioned this question and his whole report, I would say, is saturated with ways of looking for such guarantees--guarantees that there can be no repetition of such a drama.

We listened to the report attentively and in a bit you'll have another chance to listen to it. The report is clear-cut and calm. It is written in manly style. [Jest mapisany po mesku] This is very important because well-rounded statements, not getting to the heart of the matter, flowery language and claptrap are not what will perform a calming, convincing or mobilizing role either today or tomorrow.

The fact that the report is manly, [mesku]--in the best meaning of this word--as well as honest and rugged appears to me to be its greatest quality. The discussions are going on. The discussions were going on before we familiarized ourselves with the plenum report and will continue tomorrow, the day after tomorrow and over the course of many days and weeks. The basic mainstream of these discussions is to be found in the discussions within the party, the leading force and main factor of our political life.

The sixth plenum of the Central Committee gives these discussions a chance of being organized, conceptually tidy, and of gradually--because this will not happen in one fell swoop--transforming criticisms [drazenie krytyczne] into the construction of a positive program.

Of course, there are and always will be people who, after listening to a report as the one delivered at the sixth plenum, will say "too little" and also people who will say: "too much." As regards those who are going to say, or have already said "too little" then what is important is in what respect they have said this. If they say that they have still not found in the report enough specifics which have been spread out to cover a specific schedule and to cover tasks which have to be carried out then we must agree with them. The report, and this is its great quality, is a modest report in the same way that our party should be modest. This means that the report sets out the questions in a specific form and will refer to further discussions which will furnish replies to these questions. So if someone says there was too little in the report as regards the above then we can agree with this person.

But there will aso be those who say that there was "too little" in the report because they expected a completely different direction. They expected an eroding away of the system, in a direction of diluting its contents, and in the direction of undermining its structures.

We can answer those who would like to criticize the report in this respect: We are proud of this report precisely because of the fact that it does not contain any threat of eroding away the system or watering down its contents or undermining its structure. It is profoundly saturated with socialism in the most basic meaning of this concept. And it is only on the basis of socialism, in the elementary meaning of this concept, that a way out of the tremendous difficulties we are experiencing, is possible.

There are also those who will say--and maybe they have already said so--too much. Well, during a period of great changes there always exists a position of conservatism. It is a stance which is vacuous and is often honest, but which runs counter to the interests of the cause which they would like to serve because of their attachment to the past. But in Poland it will no longer be possible to do anything in the old way.

In Poland one must approach every matter, whether great or small, differently and in greater depth, in a way which stems from an analysis of the sources and causes of the crisis. Questions about what is to be done are really three questions in one. Yesterday one of those taking part in the discussions said this from the plenum rostrum; the first questions is: What next?, the second is: And how?

What next? is contained in a brief formula which I find convincing despite the fact that one must beware of formulas. Slogans in Poland have in general a short lifespan, but the period in which they stop performing their mobilizing role and instead become entreaties lasts for a long time. Nevertheless I will, with this reservation, say that the formulas contained in the report--work better, manage better and administer better--are basically the main reply to the question of: What next?.

And with whom? is a question for all people of good will however divided they might be today, and regardless of the different positions they take up in their disucssions and criticisms today. Some time ago, in a different socialist country, in Hungary, in a difficult situation which in certain respects was more difficult than the one we are in today in Poland it was said: Who is not against us is with us. I think that the reply to the question of "and with whom" in our Polish situation should be as follows: Everyone who is anxious for the well being of the country, who wants this crisis to be overcome and who wants guarantees to be created so that similar tragedies might not be repeated in the future is our ally. Everyone, also includes those who right now occupy in discussions or proposals positions which are far reaching; everyone, includes even those who yesterday did not agree with the party on many matters; everyone, includes even those who will for a long time still look with distrust upon the way we direct, program and change methods of dealing with things.

And in reply to the question of "and how" I think that "how" means above all "in a democratic manner," in a manner which satisfies the human need of genuine participation and joint decisionmaking. It is a manner which furnishes, through this participation and joint decisionmaking, an exceptionally important guarantee because it creates sensing mechanisms which can signal a looming threat in time. This is the key to a democratic way out of the crisis and building a structure of our socialist democracy, which is considerably stronger and which appeals considerably more to every participant. All this must start with the restoration of democracy within the party.

I think that for this reason basically the most important excerpt, is at the end of the report. It is not too long but it is juicy and unambiguous. It is the one concerning any improvement in the internal life of the party, in the content and atmosphere of the party's activities. The way things are done obviously is determined by the atmosphere within the party.

To finish off let me make one remark. I started off by saying that the sixth plenum is of great importance. However, I would like to say in all honesty that it is not capable of fulfilling the role which the memorable eighth plenum in October 1956 fulfilled or which the memorable eighth plenum in the winter of 1971 fulfilled. This is not the fault of the sixth plenum. This is because of the fact that we are experiencing our third crisis in a row. And now there is no longer the same belief that existed previously that there will be some sort of plenum which will radically alter the situatin. Everyone was waiting for the sixth plenum; and I think the fifth plenum will be received very well by everyone. But of greatest importance in overcoming the crisis will be everything that we manage to do, change, improve and revise--the whole great complex of changes which must be carried out after the sixth plenum on the basis of its decisions. I would sooner attribute the great breakthrough role in attitudes and in the development of the situation to the ninth extraordinary party congress, which will be preceded by great, in-depth, penetrating, honest and unrestricted discussion. It will deliberate in an atmosphere of great expectations but also with the resolute participation of people entrusted with a mandate of not only the party but also of social confidence.

If I were to be asked what I consider to be the most important thing in the sixth plenum I would reply: the opening up of a correct road which satisfies what is needed--a road leading up to the ninth party congress.

COUNCILS OF STATE, MINISTERS GREET PRC

AU031530 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Oct 80 p 1

[Greetings message from the State Council and Council of Ministers to the Standing Committee of the PRC National People's Congress and State Council in Beijing--date not given]

[Text] On the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic send greetings and best wishes to the Chinese people on behalf of the Polish people.

May the Chinese people score successes in their work for the prosperity and flowering of their fatherland. We express the conviction that the relations between our states will develop in accord with the interests of our two peoples and to the advantage of the cause of peace in the world.

[Signed] The State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL SHORTAGES

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Import Decisions Based on Large Agricultural Shortages" published in the 30 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 7:

The third sentence of the second paragraph should read: "The potato crop will be much lower, some 15 million tons less than last year, and the sugar beet crop will be 4 million tons less than last year."

PRESIDENT CEAUSESCU POSTPONES CANADA VISIT

AU031955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Oct (AGERPRES)--According to the agreement established between Romania and Canada, the Canadian visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu, planned for October 6-10, 1980, has been postponed for a date to be decided later.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI ADDRESSES 'GROUP OF 77' MEETING

AU302043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Sep (AGERPRES)--Taking the floor during the first-day debates of the reunion of foreign ministers of the "Group of 77" member countries, the head of the Romanian delegation, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei stressed that the present international political and economic circumstances confer a special significance on the reunion.

Referring to the world economy, the speaker said: "The fact cannot be denied that the problems of underdevelopment, of a normal healthy functioning and of the stability of the world economy cannot be solved by superficial partial measures, that fundamental changes are necessary to be made in the international economic streams and mechanisms, and at the same time there is a need for the mobilization, of all the material, financial and human resources to the advantage of economic and social progress.

Although the consensus reached during the special session of the General Assembly on the content of a new international strategy of development is a positive result, the absence of unanimous agreement as to the problems of global negotiations diminishes to a certain extent the practical value of the agreement on strategy.

The speaker considered the agreement of the great majority on the procedures of global negotiations to be a positive development proving that through its united consistent action the "Group of 77" has the negotiations forces needed for inducing a new course to the activities aimed at building a new international economic order.

Minister Stefan Andrei said that the fundamental target of the developing countries remained, as Romania sees it, the opening, in 1981, of the global negotiations and the concentration of efforts in view of starting a process of radical changes. If no resolved action is taken soon in the problems of energy, foreign debt, access to financial markets, in fighting protectionism, towards the reform of the international monetary system and for the setting in of a new international division of labour, the consequences will be most serious both for the developing countries and for the developed ones. Decisions on problems of such universal magnitude, given their very nature, are unconceivable to be taken apart from the United Nations and without the participation of all the states.

Referring to the fact that some developed countries not only avoid taking part in the implementation of the new international order, but make wide-scale use of new forms that aim at the continuation of their exploitation of the less developed countries, the speaker said that the developed states, irrespective of their social-economic system should show the necessary understanding as to the needs of the developing countries and to pass on to resolved measures in view of building the new international economic order.

It is necessary--the Romanian foreign minister stressed--that we take advantage of the current session for the maintenance and intensification of the dialogue with the developed countries, especially with the countries that have proved to be the least receptive at the speical session, in order to induce the beginning of the global negotiations. Romania opines that any formula of compromise would have to meet the need for an integrated approach and equally the requirement of democratic participation of all states in agreeing upon the measures and solutions.

The expansion and deepening of the cooperation among the developing countries in all economic domains as part of establishment of the new international economic order, the speaker went on, is another main direction that should focus our efforts. The targets of cooperation among the developing countries can however not be attained without concerted efforts in a constructive spirit of mutual assistance, in a dialogue conducive to viable solutions. The Romanian delegation, the speaker stressed, opines that the holding in 1981 of a summit conference of the developing countries, as envisaged in the draft declaration of our meeting, would be of great political and practical importance for the strengthening of the cooperation among the countries of the Group of 77.

The improvement of the cohesion and solidarity of the Group of 77, the strengthening of its capacity of action in the relations with the developed countries demand the finding of action in the relations with the developed countries demand the finding of a system apt to ensure more stability in the collaboration of the countries of this group, to enhance their negotiation power, improve the place and role of the developing countries in the international economic life. In this connection, Stefan Andrei concluded, Romania thinks that due consideration should be enjoyed, among other things, by the need for ensuring the concerted actions of the Group of 77 within various international organizations, as well as for seeking out flexible modalities for a better organization and coordination of the group's activities and ensuring the necessary technical expertise that should enhance the group's efficiency, deepen its democratic character and secure the participation of all member-countries in the elaboration of the group's positions and proposals in all stages of this process.

ANDREI HOLDS TALKS WITH AUSTRALIAN OFFICIAL

AU032000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Oct (AGERPRES)--Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Alf Parsons, undersecretary for foreign affairs of Australia, now visiting Romania, discussed on October 3 problems related to the development of the bilateral relations of collaboration and cooperation on various planes, as well as aspects of the Romanian-Australian collaboration in international life.

The same day a Romanian delegation led by Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, had consultations with the Australian delegation led by Alf Parsons, on bilateral and international questions of mutual interest. The guest also had an interview with Marin Traistaru, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

BURTICA MEETS WITH NEW ZEALAND TRADE OFFICIAL, AGREEMENT SIGNED

AU041908 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received H.C. Holden, deputy minister of trade and industry of New Zealand and leader of that country's delegation to the first session of the Romanian-New Zealand commission for trade exchange and economic, industrial and technical cooperation. During the meeting, the two sides stressed the relations of cooperation existing between Romania and New Zealand. They expressed the desire to intensify relations, to seek new ways and means to accelerate economic cooperation and to expand and diversify trade exchange.

Memorandum Signed

AU041657 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] The proceedings of the first session of the Romanian-New Zealand commission for trade exchange and economic, industrial and technical cooperation ended in Bucharest today. At the end of the proceedings, the two sides signed a memorandum-agreement. The document envisages measures aimed at further developing trade exchange and cooperation in such fields as agriculture, forestry economy and energy.

PARTY OFFICIAL POPESCU CONDUCTS TALKS IN BRITAIN

Meeting With CP Leader

AU031618 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, met with George McLennan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Great Britain, who is participating in the 79th Labor Party annual conference in Blackpool.

Cordial greetings and best wishes were extended to the secretary general of the Communist Party of Great Britain and to the British communists on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

Expressing thanks George McLennan asked the guest to convey warm comradely greetings and wishes for success to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP and Romanian people on his behalf and that of the British communists.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed certain questions concerning the development of the international communist and workers movement. They stressed the need to strengthen its unity on the basis of firm respect for the principle of each party's equality and autonomy, and of resolving problems between them on the basis of friendly discussions in the spirit of the working people's general interests and the cause of progress and socialism.

They also discussed international political problems. They stressed the need to strengthen the unity of all progressive and anti-imperialist forces in mobilizing peoples to struggle to achieve their vital interests, for detente and disarmament and a new world economic order, the democratization of international relations, equal cooperation among all nations and cooperation and security in the world.

Expressing satisfaction with the positive relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the Communist Party of Great Britain, both sides reiterated their desire to continue to act to deepen and strengthen those relations in the interests of the two parties, for cooperation between the Romanian and British people, and to the benefit of the cause of progress, socialism and peace in the world.

BBC, Aircraft Plant Meetings

AU041435 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0810 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Oct (AGERPRES)--Dumitru Popescu, chairman of the steering council of the Romanian Radiotelevision, met George Howard, president of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

On the occasion they exchanged information on the activity of the two institutions. They also examined the collaboration between the Romanian radiotelevision and the B.B.C., expressing their will to further develop this collaboration by means of intensified exchange of information, programmes and other material.

Dumitru Popescu also visited the Bristol aircraft plant of the British Aerospace and the Rolls-Royce aircraft engine plant. He had talks with executives of the British Aerospace and of Rolls-Royce, on the development of the Romanian-British cooperation in avionics. At the same time the R.C.P. representative met Edward Hamlin, lord mayor of Bath.

PROTOCOL SIGNED ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH DENMARK

AU031735 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] The proceedings of the ninth session of the Romanian-Danish Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial, Technological and Scientific Cooperation ended in Bucharest today. The session protocol was signed on this occasion. The document envisages measures aimed at intensifying economic cooperation, including creating joint companies, and at further increasing and diversifying trade exchange between the two countries. The document also envisages cooperative ventures in machine-building, expecially in the naval sector, in the metallurgical industry, in chemistry, the food sector and on third markets.

RCP OFFICIAL CAZACU MEETS WITH SOVIET CP AKTIVISTS

AU041655 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, today received a delegation of CPSU aktivists led by Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, which paid a fact-finding visit to our country for an exchange of experience.

During the ensuring talk, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the two sides stressed the constant evolution of positive relations between the RCP and the CPSU in the interests of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, in keeping with the understandings concluded during the meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The delegation members became acquainted with certain current concerns of the RCP in the field of leading economic and political-ideological activity.

TOURIST AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

AU031957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 3 Oct (AGERPRES)--On October 3 signed in Bucharest was the agreement on the development of the tourist relations between Romania and the Soviet Union over the 1981-1985 and the agreement on the Romanian-Soviet collaboration in the field of tourist advertising and propaganda over the 1981-1985 period.

CAZACU RECEIVES PRC PARTY SCHOOL DELEGATION

AU041930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Bucharest, 4 Oct (AGERPRES)--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on October 4 the delegation of the party school of the CC of the Communist Party of China, led by (Sung Zhengting), chairman of the learning council, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy.

During the interview, they expressed satisfaction at the upward course of the relations established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Communist Party of China, between the two countries and peoples, in the spirit of the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Hua Guofeng, with emphasis on the role and importance of training party and state cadres within the process of socialist construction in the two countries.

The same day, the Chinese delegation had an interview with Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy.

During the talk information was exchanged on the two learning establishments, preoccupations for cadre training, in the context of economic and social high-rate development of the two countries.

STRIKES IN POLAND, CAUSES FOR THEM REPORTED

LD032348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1933 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Oct (TANJUG)--Today at noon, factory sirens in Warsaw proclaimed the start of an one-hour strike in the whole of Poland. The strike was organized by the new and independent self-management trade unions Solidarity. According to the earlier announcement the strike was called "as a warning" to the government "because it has not fulfilled the obligations set down in the agreement" signed in August by the government and the strikers committees.

During today's strike the public transport stopped running in Warsaw, but shops continued to work normally. The real extent of the strike in Warsaw and in the rest of the country is not as yet known.

In replying to the new trade unions' accusations the government stressed that a number of clauses of the social agreement are already being implemented, particularly those relating to the workers' standard of living. However, it seems that trade unions dissatisfaction is caused by the fact that their activities in some areas of the country are being thwarted.

The government further stressed that at the moment it is of major importance to normalize the production and the functioning of the economy which is still operates with incomplete capacities. At the same time, the Polish press warns that methods such as today's strike not only do not contribute to seeking a solution, but are in fact helping those who opposed the signing of the agreement.

KOSOVO COUNCIL SESSION DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

LD031827 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1652 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Pristina, 3 Oct (TANJUG)--At its session today, the Social Council for Foreign Relations of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, whose population consists chiefly of Albanians, assessed that the inter-state cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania is successfully developing over the recent years.

The council assessed that the cooperation is developing under the principles of equality, respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs.

The Social Council for Foreign Relations believes that there are genuine possibilities for further expansion and enrichment of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania and within this framework between Kosovo and Albania, to the interest of both countries and peoples.

The Social Council for Foreign Relations of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo believes that the successful economic, cultural and scientific-technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania confirms the interest of the two countries in developing good-neighbourly relations.

The council stresses that the Province of Kosovo, within the framework of its international activity over the past few years, is intensively engaged at expanding economic, cultural and other cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania.

DRAGAN HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAQI LEADERS ON OIL

LD052044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1623 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Oct (TANJUG)--In winding up his short visit to Iraq, Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan has stated that he had conducted talks with representatives of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council and the government on the situation in the region and on material relations. As regards Iraqi-Yugoslav relations, the talks especially concerned the Iraqi oil deliveries to Yugoslavia and the position of Yugoslav workers and Yugoslav ships and their crews in the region endangered by the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Zvone Dragan said that the Iraqi leaders had shown a full measure of understanding for solving of problems connected with the living and working conditions of Yugoslavs in Iraq. They very favorably assessed the work of Yugoslavia in Iraq.

Zvone Dragan said that Yugoslav enterprises executing projects in Iraq continue work wherever there are conditions for it. Workers on those projects for which the necessary conditions do not exist, will be temporarily returned to Yugoslavia, Zvone Dragan said.

IRANIAN ENVOY CONVEYS RAJA'I MESSAGE TO DJURANOVIC

LD040444 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1638 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic today received a special Iranian envoy, Mehdi Navab, who conveyed a message from Iranian Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. The message relates to the situation caused by the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran.

Comments on Talks

LD040448 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1640 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct (TANJUG)--Mehdi Navab, special envoy of Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, told journalists today that he had informed President of the Federal Executive Council Veselin Djuranovic about the Iranian stands in connection with the conflict with Iraq.

In what was a friendly discussion, he said, he had informed Djuranovic about the Iranian stands because of Yugoslavia's role in the nonaligned movement.

Navab said Iran was sending envoys to other countries in order to communicate its stands.

He reiterated the Iranian stand that there will be no cease-fire and negotiations until Iraqi withdrawal. In his view, even the Security Council cannot demand a cease-fire. Claiming that nobody supplies Iran with arms, he added that "nobody abroad knows Iran's real potentials."

THREE NATIONAL SHIPS IN KHORRAMSHAHR

LD051352 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpt] According to a statement from the Federal Secretariat for Information, there are three Yugoslav ships in the Iraqi-Iranian war operations zone in the port of Khorramshahr--the Krasica, Lika and Uljanik.

The Federal Executive Council is following the situation constantly and taking the necessary measures with the Iraqi and Iranian sides to protect the crews and ships and get them out of the area of direct danger.

According to latest details received during the day, all members of the crew on the Yugoslav ships are alive and well.

DJURANOVIC MEETS ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL KLIBI

LD040438 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic today received Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi.

In a lengthy, cordial and friendly talk, views were exchanged on the topical international situation and questions of interest for the further activity of the non-aligned. A significant part of the non-aligned consists of Arab countries with which Yugoslavia maintains close and friendly relations and cooperation. The Arab League secretary-general paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its consistent engagement and support to the just and [words indistinct] solution of the Middle East crisis and fulfillment of legitimate national rights of the Palestinians, continuing, in this way, President Tito's policy.

SYRIAN PRIME MINISTER STOPS OVER IN BELGRADE

LD051946 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Oct (TANJUG)--Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm has made a brief stop over at the Belgrade airport on his way back from Geneva to Damascus.

The Syrian prime minister was welcomed at the airport by member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council Sukrija Uzunovic and Assitant Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Dragomir Petrovic.

MIKULIC MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM ETHIOPIA, PDRY

LD040120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1738 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Oct (TANJUG)--Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, returned to Belgrade today from his visit to socialist Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] at the invitation of The Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] Central Committee and of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party. On arrival at Belgrade airport, Mikulic made the following statement:

"We spent several days in socialist Ethiopia and held fairly exhaustive talks with Comrade Legesse, member of the Standing Committee. On that occasion Comrade Mengistu, chairman of the provisional military government, COPWE chairman and supreme commander of the Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia, also received me.

"The talks dealt with bilateral cooperation between COPWE and the LCY and between our two socialist and nonaligned countries as well as the topical issues of the present-day international situation.

"We also visited the PDRY where we also had talks on cooperation between the LCY and the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP], between our country and the PDRY.

"The talks in both countries were marked by openness and accord on many issues of the activity of our nonaligned and socialist countries. In the PDRY we paid a bit more attention to cooperation between the LCY and the YSP and to the cooperation of our two parties with the communist, workers as well as progressive parties and movements in the world.

"In the PDRY, I was also received by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidential Council and secretary general of the YSP. On that occasion we held exhaustive talks on relations between our countries and on topical issues of the international situation.

"We noted in both countries that our assessments concerning many issues of relations in today's world were either identical or similar and that certain differences regarding certain issues need not be an obstacle to cooperation between our countries and parties. Taken as a whole, I assess that the talks as well as this visit has been very useful for our countries. I expect that following this visit cooperation will be intensified, an on this we agreed in both countries."

At Surcin Airport, Branko Mikulic was welcomed by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary, and others.

ETHIOPIAN HOUSING MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

AU031145 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Oct 80 p 7

[Text] Kassa Gebre, Ethiopian minister of housing construction, [name and title as published] arrived on a visit to Yugoslavia yesterday. He was met at Belgrade airport by Eng Vajo Skendzic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation with Ethiopia; Drasko Nakic, assistant to the president of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; and their associates. During his visit the Ethiopian minister will acquaint himself with Yugoslav achievements and experiences in the building construction field.

Distinct interest exists in establishing long-term cooperation with the Yugoslav organizations of associated labor which produce prefabricated elements and building machinery, as well as with planning organizations.

VRHOVEC MEETINGS WITH DIPLOMATS AT UN REPORTED

LD041048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 4 Oct (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec met yesterday evening with 35th General Assembly session Chairman Ruediger von Wehmar. On the occasion, they exchanged views on problems facing the General Assembly. There was particular reference to the most suitable manner of conducting preparations for the north-south global negotiations. The talks also pertained to various initiatives including the idea of the Brandt Commission on possible convocation of a summit of a number of northern and southern countries aimed at gaining better insight into all aspects of international economic relations.

Prior to the above meeting Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec lengthily conferred with Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao. They carried out a detailed exchange of views on topical questions of this session and hot-beds in the world.

Vrhovec and Rao also devoted great attention to the activities of the Group of 77 and further efforts for launching the global economic negotiations. The two foreign ministers discussed the preparations for the non-aligned ministerial conference set for early next year in New Delhi.

During their talk, Vrhovec and Indonesian Foreign Minister Kusamaatmaja chiefly focused on the situation in southeastern Asia, the latest developments in southwestern Asia and the situation in the non-aligned movement.

Yugoslav foreign secretary and Syrian Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam chiefly discussed the Middle East and the latest developments in the broader region.

The Middle East crisis in the light of the activity of the current General Assembly session and particularly the non-aligned movement was in the focus of the talk between Vrhovec and Lebanese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus.

Head of the Yugoslav delegation to the current General Assembly session Josip Vrhovec also met with Commonwealth Secretary-General Ramphal. They exchanged views on international economic problems, possibilities for promoting the north-south dialogue and opening of global negotiations.

Vrhovec also separately met with Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen and German Democratic Republic Foreign Minister Fischer. The subjects of the talks were topical questions from the current General Assembly session and particularly bilateral relations.

As part of his diplomatic contacts here, Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Josip Vrhovec conferred with Albanian Foreign Minister Nesti Nase. Vrhovec and Nase exchanged views on bilateral relations and development of economic, cultural and other cooperation between Yugoslavia and Albania.

Statement on Return

AU051725 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who participated in the work of the 35th session of the UN General Assembly as head of the Yugoslav delegation, has returned to Zagreb. During a short stop at the airport, Vrhovec in an interview granted to journalists referred to the current session of the UN General Assembly, which in his assessment is being held in a very difficult and complex international situation. Replying to questions on the international situation and the work of the General Assembly, Josip Vrhovec said among other things:

[Begin Vrhovec recording] If I want to assess all this in brief, I would say that on the one hand rather great disappointment and indignation at the world situation was manifested, but at the same time a strong inclination was expressed that certain essential principles of international relations should really be respected consistently. Above all, one should struggle for peace, security in the world and stability, for equal relations, for the right of the people and nations to live independently, without intervention and to decide on their own fate.

While all this has been present, of course, great contradictions and conflicts existing in the contemporary world were also expressed, especially by those who are the protagonists of the trends which lead to such conflicts and contradictions. All the crises have been mentioned. Of course, the views differed. Nevertheless I think that it will be ultimately shown at the UN General Assembly session that the world desires peace and that the world desires a realistic and definite solution to the big problems that burden it.

We discussed the recently concluded special session devoted to economic questions. As you know, the session concluded with mixed results: Some things have been achieved and others have not. We discussed this critically and we agreed that now, in the course of the General Assembly regular session, we should do everything in our power to achieve some results after all. I think that the strategy for the coming decade will be accepted, although there has been pressure and a posture adopted by the most developed countries declining to accept the strategy that has been formulated as a firm obligation, but regarding it more as a guideline.

Another question is that of international negotiations. No agreement has been reached there. But we believe--although it will be rather difficult--that by the end of the General Assembly session, we hope, the situation will be cleared up--for elections will then be completed in some countries that have particularly opposed the adoption of agreements on international negotiations--so that by the end of the session, toward the end of the year, we shall, I hope, succeed and reach some conclusions which will move us forward.

So you see, on the one hand there are big political problems and on the other hand economic problems which burden the contemporary world. But I would say that there is something new and positive in this respect, too, which is that the economic side is no longer being separated in the overall picture of the world but is an integral part of it. I think that this is positive.

We also had a meeting of nonaligned countries' ministers. There, too, we discussed the work of the General Assembly and the present situation in the world. It was shown there, too, that rather big differences exist in the nonaligned movement itself regarding some big crises, and they prevent us from working positively and actively. At the same time it was also shown that the policy of nonalignment is in fact affirmed in such a way that the movements in the contemporary world in the direction of positive development can no longer be thought of without the activity of the nonaligned policy. Therefore despite the negative element marking our relations--or rather indicating the considerable differences and even conflicts existing here--this policy and its principles are nevertheless a cohesive factor which ties us together and directs us in our action, which means actual influence on the contemporary trends in the world.

As to the bilateral meetings, they were rather broad this year. In addition to ministers of nonaligned countries, I had the opportunity of meeting representatives of countries of both military blocs, so that it was an opportunity to obtain a complete picture of the world through the talks and that helped us to perceive it better through direct talks with those ministers. At the same time we had an opportunity to present our views and to say in this way approximately what we, Yugoslavia, think and also what the feeling prevailing in the nonaligned world about the (?economic) situation is.

I would particularly single out my meetings with the ministers of the neighboring countries. On the whole we were able to confirm significant progress in our relations and also to talk a bit about how we should invest further positive efforts so that such relations may develop.

If in conclusion I may say something that I am convinced is very important, I would say that the name of President Tito and his policy were very much present this year again, both in the general debate and in many other meetings, and that many speakers--heads of states and governments and ministers--in their utterances pointed to President Tito and his policy, and what he meant and what his policy should mean in the future. They said that he was the most significant personage of the 20th century and at the same time that he left an indelible trace on the creation of prospects for the future world. [end recording]

NONALIGNED COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWING SESSION AT UN REPORTED

LD041236 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0930 GMT 4 Oct 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, 4 Oct (TANJUG)--A communique issued at the end of a two-day session of non-aligned countries' foreign ministers and delegation heads sets out that President Tito has made an inestimable contribution to the formulation of the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment, the strengthening of unity and solidarity among non-aligned countries and the establishment of a new, equitable and equality-based international order. The session ended last yesterday evening in the UN headquarters.

The session opened with a minute of silence in commemoration of President Tito, a founder of the non-aligned movement. On that occasion tribute was also paid to the late President Seretse Khama of Botswana and Ton Duc Thang of Vietnam.

During the session, the non-aligned countries agreed on their activities regarding questions on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session.

The session participants greeted the attendance at the session of Zimbabwe, which marks the beginning of Zimbabwe's activity in the non-aligned movement as an independent and sovereign state, the communique notes.

The communique goes on to say that the ministers expressed concern over the further deterioration of the international situation and the appearance of new tension spots in the world, and particularly over the increase of armed interventions and interference in the internal affairs of other states.

In this context, the non-aligned countries' ministers underlined that it is impossible to ensure full and equal security to all without strict respect on the part of all states for the principles of the inadmissibility of the use of force, intervention and interference, under any pretext.

The communique also cites that the ministers reached accord on questions to be given priority on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session, 28 questions are cited in this context. Observers here note that the list does not include Afghanistan and Kampuchea, questions on which consensus was obviously not reached during the session.

During the session, the importance was particularly underlined of the forthcoming non-aligned ministerial conference in New Delhi for further strengthening the role and effectiveness of non-aligned countries in solving major international problems.

The communique recalls in conclusion that next year will make the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the non-aligned movement and in this context expresses pleasure that at the New Delhi ministerial conference India will engage itself in observing the anniversary in a becoming manner.

KOSTIC, DELEGATION RETURN FROM WASHINGTON IMF SESSION

LD052318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Summary] Belgrade, 5 Oct (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav delegation which took part in the annual assembly of the International Bank for Research and Development and the IMF returned from Washington today. It was led by Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of finance.

Dr Ksente Bogoev, governor of the Yugoslav National Bank, was a member of the delegation.

DRAGASEVIC LEAVES WITH DELEGATION FOR BRAZIL

LD052322 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1715 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Oct (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav Government and economic delegation headed by Federal Executive Council member Vuko Dragasevic left here for Brazil (?today). In addition to Brazil, the Yugoslav delegation will also visit Argentina, Uruguay and Peru and will conduct talks with the governments of these countries on the promotion of economic cooperation.

GENERAL NADJ WARNS OF BUREAUCRACY'S THREAT TO SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD052358 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Varazdin, 5 Oct (TANJUG)--The present economic difficulties in Yugoslavia ensued because "we were not always resolute enough in the implementation of agreed actions", President of the Yugoslav Veterans' Federation, General of the Army Kosta Nadj said today at a public rally in Varazdin (the Yugoslav constitutent Republic of Croatia).

"We adopted programmes, but behaved as if somebody else was to implement them", Nadj said. He further said that unfavourable international economic relations also affect the economic situation in Yugoslavia, but insisted that the country should be less dependent on these trends.

General Nadj warned that bureaucracy represents a great danger to the associated labor and the further development of self-management, and that as such it should be resolutely countered.

In recalling the first year of freedom Nadj stressed that Yugoslavia came out of the war as an already organized new state and a new society "free of national and social oppression".

In assessing the world situation Nadj said that "the forces of war are constantly engaging in saber rattling" and stressed Yugoslavs determination to defend their independence and autonomy. "What we have created is so invaluable to our nations and nationalities that they are ready to make greatest sacrifices in order to preserve and further develop their achievements", Nadj said in ending.

DEFENSE, PROTECTION EXERCISE HELD IN MONTENEGRO

LD041658 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Titograd, 4 Oct (TANJUG)--Within the framework of the final exercises of the traditional action entitled "United in Defense and Protection," which will last 2 days, work collectives in several Montenegro municipalities this morning started working under difficult production conditions or working as though for wartime customers. This exercise has, for the third year in succession, been organized by the SAWP Republican Conference in cooperation with the municipal conferences of the Socialist Alliance and the League of Socialist Youth. The aim of the action is to verify the actual ability of youth, working people and citizens to live in exceptional situations and in conditions of direct military danger. Today's and tomorrow's activities, therefore, are organized in a way that they are carried out in circumstances adapted to a large degree to conditions unfavorable for normal life.

The evacuation of individual local communities and work organizations has been carried out at Cetinje, Bijelo Polje and other Montenegro municipalities. The Bar port collective is engaged in dealing with the consequences of an imaginary air raid, and similar activities are also under way in other Montenegro municipalities. This will continue tomorrow and the results of the action, which, in a minor form, started in April this year, will then be assessed.

The preparedness for wartime conditions and exceptional circumstances is being verified by sociopolitical organizations, school collectives, civil protection units, firemen, scouts and health workers. The action "United in Defense and Protection" does not aim at learning military-technical skills, but is of an educational and humanitarian character.

KOSOVO TERRITORIAL DEFENSE COMMANDER RECICA DIES

AU061144 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Lt Col Gen Ethem Recica, commander of the staff of the Kosovo Territorial Defense, has died in Pristina after a long and serious illness. With his self-denying and unselfish work, General Recica made an important contribution to the building, development and training of the units of Territorial Defense, thus contributing to a constant strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection and to the defensive capability of the province and the community as a whole.

General Recica was decorated with the Order of Merits for the People with golden wreath, the Order of the People's Army with golden star, the Order of Brotherhood and Unity, the Order for Military Merits with golden wreath and other decorations for his contribution to the strengthening of the armed forces and to the implementation of the concept of all-people's defense.

RADIC VIEWS RESULTS OF LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

AU042021 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Petar Radic commentary]

[Text] The 13th session of the LCY Central Committee held at the beginning of this week should, judging by the reaction among the public, be a strong impetus for change in the manner of work and conduct in many important fields of our social life. Petar Radic, editor of the domestic political column, speaks about this:

First of all, what is involved are changes in the present manner of business operations, particularly in the field of investments, the policy of prices and supply, and the implementation of self-managing agreements. This also implies firmer business morale, a more responsible conduct in implementing social obligations, and an energetic removal of negative phenomena, such as a legal violation, bribery, protection and various kinds of so-called corrupt behavior.

Tito stressed on several occasions that it is necessary to inform the workers about difficulties as soon as they appear, and that it is possible to broadly mobilize and engage the workers in overcoming them. The Central Committee acted precisely in this way. The plenum, the report and the speeches of participants frankly discussed the situation in the economy and the society. Weaknesses were pointed out without covering them up, and the ineffectiveness and other mistakes and shortcomings in economic policy were sharply criticized.

It was said that strengthening the self-managing path in adopting decisions of vital importance was inevitable.

It was repeated that economic stabilization cannot be won by an individual or forum, but rather by the involvement of the entire community, and that for this reason it was necessary to bring about a broader and more active engagement of every man at his job and task.

Now it is up to all others to reexamine in the same frank and critical manner their own conduct in all fields. True, the Central Committee did not, as we have seen in the past, adopt some special conclusions on what and how things should be done. However, let us recall that the conclusions adopted by the Presidium last November and by the Central Committee session last June are still valid--those conclusions call for a consistent implementation of the earlier adopted policy--and that the SFRY Presidency has recently adopted positions on current economic problems. The tasks also very clearly come from the report and the very rich discussion at the last session. These positions must now be concretely implemented in practice.

The obligation of all organizations of the League of Communists in the state organs, secretariats and public services is that they frankly discuss their past work and criticize ineffectiveness, vacillation, lack of resourcefulness due to which disturbances in the supply of the economy, market and population have occurred, or delays in drawing up medium-term plans, for instance.

A frank, critical discussion also is one of the first tasks of the party organizations in the economic chambers, associations and banks. Economic and financial experts will certainly be able to tell how to reduce the front of investments or how to organize the foreign exchange market in the best possible way. In these discussions it is also possible to say who does not adhere to agreements, who does not fulfill obligations, and who deviates from social norms. These people should be publicly named and appropriate measures should be taken. For if this responsibility were not demanded then we would continue to go round in circles while difficulties multiply.

The scientific institutions, which with their knowledge could contribute to finding the best possible solutions, should also undoubtedly be included in the discussions on how to overcome the present problems. The decisive battle, however, will be waged at the grassroots level, in work organizations, communes and local communities. The past practic that there is a justification for all mistakes and weaknesses must certainly be ended. In the communes and work collectives, a revision of the excessive investments must be made. It is necessary to decide what is most useful and give priority to this.

At this moment it is necessary to devote full attention to the living and working conditions of workers, primarily to remuneration according to the results of work. In doing all this it is necessary to bear in mind that the desired success can only be achieved by an organized activity and mass participation.

TOWNS, MUNICIPALITIES CONFERENCE REPORTS ON GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT

LD040247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1900 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Summary] Belgrade, 3 Oct (TANJUG)--Despite the fact that a considerably higher number obtain jobs in Yugoslavia every year than is made possible by the real increase in productivity and production, the number of unemployed is growing from year to year. Halfway through the year some 800,000 were registered as unemployed. Most numerous among them are those looking for a job for the first time, while over half are women. The continuous flow of the rural population into towns, the growing interest for employment in the social sector, discrepancy between the needs of the economy and the training of cadres, the provision of material and legal protection during unemployment, and the growing number of people returning from work abroad exert an influence on the country's growing unemployment.

In addition there are also some restrictive factors such as inflation, the balance of payments deficit, budgetary deficit, instability of prices, the costs of employing new workers, restriction on the increase in general, joint and personal consumption and selectivity in investments. All this, as stated today by the Committee for Service Activities of the Permanent Conference of Towns and Municipalities of Yugoslavia, will accompany the employment policy also in the next 5-year period.

REPUBLIC, PROVINCE PRESIDENTS MEET IN SKOPJE

LD031746 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Skopje, 3 Oct (TANJUG)--The 2-day meeting of the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces ended in Skopje today.

They exchanged information and views within the framework of the discussion on the forthcoming constitutional changes, on concrete solutions concerning the constitutional changes envisaged in the republics and the provinces and especially the solutions which apply to the presidencies of the republics and provinces and concern collective work, decisionmaking and the 1-year term of office for the president.

It was noted that the solutions offered regarding the constitutional changes in the republics and provinces stemmed from the unified foundations of the sociopolitical system of the SFRY as envisaged in the federal constitutional amendments. These solutions provide the scope necessary for the expression of the defined specific characteristics of the sociopolitical communities.

After discussing the forthcoming constitutional changes, the participants also exchanged views at the meeting on the basic orientation and possible solutions concerning the promotion of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility in municipalities. They also exchanged views and experience on the activity of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces in the field of all-people's defence and social self-protection. They noted that in this field, which was an integral part of the unified system of defense and protection of the freedom, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and socialist self-managing system of the SFRY, significant results were being achieved every day and a high degree of organization and mutual cooperation was being attained between the appropriate social organs and bodies in the republics and provinces. They also exchange information and views on the further promotion of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and on the activity pursued by the presidencies of the republics and provinces in this sphere from the point of view of the realization of their constitutional functions.

The presidents and some of the members of the presidencies of the socialist republics and the socialist autonomous provinces visited the Skopje town assembly today. Metodi Antov, president of the town assembly, briefed his visitors on the development of the Macedonian capital. The visitors also went to the museum of modern art, Skopje's old shopping street, the paperpot seedlings factory and other cultural and historical monuments and economic organizations in the town.

KOSOVO EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES PAYMENT PROBLEMS

LD050352 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Pristina, 4 Oct (TANJUG)--The Kosovo Executive Council today considered the problems connected with the payment of personal incomes in the province's basic associated labor organizations which suffered losses in the first half of this year. It was decided that the actions to determine measures to rectify the situation, including the difficulties in the payment of personal incomes, must be carried out in an organized and coordinated manner with the participation of all sociopolitical and self-managing subjects in the basic associated labor organizations, municipalities and the province.

It was emphasized at today's meeting of the Kosovo Executive Council that those organizations which operate permanently at a loss must initiate an open debate on the existing problems and shortcomings in order to find long-term solutions to eliminate them. It was suggested to the work organizations and composite organizations that they examine their self-managing agreements and determine their obligations in covering losses and ensuring the funds for the payment of personal incomes in the basic organizations which operate at a loss.

The council today also adopted a draft provincial law on co-ownership of housing accommodation, which will regulate the associating of personal and social funds in order to obtain and use such accommodation.

BRIEFS

SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL WITH ROMANIA--Belgrade, 3 Oct--This evening in Belgrade a protocol on the 16th session of the mixed Yugoslav-Romanian Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation was signed. The draft cooperation program envisages 44 projects in the area of geology, energetics, machine building, electronics, nuclear physics, transport, seismic engineering, textiles, ceramics and food industries, cattle breeding and environmental protection. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2124 GMT 3 Oct 80 LD]